AUGUST, 1789. THE NUMB. 3088.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1789.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages, lots of ground and annuities, viz.

No. 1. Two brick meſſuages or tenements (each two ſtories high) with a butcher's ſlaughter-houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Budd-ſtreet, between Green-ſtreet and Coats-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Budd-ſtreet about 54 feet, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 67 feet; bounded on the north by ground of on the eaſt by on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, and partly by a four feet wide alley, and on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. One other lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid Green-ſtreet 22 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 89 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot, and partly by another lot, hereafter deſcribed, on the north by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 3. A yearly rent charge or ſum of eighteen dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the weſt, containing in front on Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 18 feet, and in length north and ſouth 60 feet, bounded on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot, on the north by a lot hereafter deſcribed, on the eaſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, whereon is erected a ſmall frame meſſuage.

No. 4. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of twenty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate and adjoining to the laſt deſcribed lot to the weſt (being the corner of Budd and Green-ſtreets) containing in front on Green-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in length or depth on Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid 75 feet, bounded on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet, on the north by the next deſcribed lot, on the eaſt partly by the laſt and next deſcribed lots, and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, whereon there is erected a frame meſſuage, in the tenure of William Will, houſe-carpenter.

No. 5. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of ten dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Budd-ſtreet; containing in front 10 feet, and continuing that breadth for the diſtance of 20 feet, then widening to the ſouthward 15 feet, which makes the back part the width of 25 feet, for the diſtance of 18 feet, with the privilege of the before mentioned 4 feet wide alley; bounded on the north by the ſaid alley, on the eaſt by the ſecond lot deſcribed, on the ſouth by the back end of the third and fourth lots above deſcribed, and on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid; whereon is erected a ſmall meſſuage, in the tenure of

No. 6. Alſo a yearly rent charge of ſix pounds, iſſuing and payable out of two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, one of them containing in breadth on Taper-alley 36 feet, and in length 54 feet, bounded northward by ground of Mr. Benjamin Horner, ſouthward partly by ground of ſaid Benjamin Horner, and partly by the next deſcribed lot, and weſtwerd by Taper-alley; and the other lot containing in breadth on Green-ſtreet 27 feet, and in length 71 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of Gerardus Clarkſon, weſtward by ground of Benjamin Horner, northward by the deſcribed lot, and ſouthward by Green-ſtreet.

The whole of the above deſcribed lots, and the yearly rent charges, are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of £21 10 0. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Philip Reybold, JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A two ſtory frame houſe and lot of land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, nearly oppoſite to St. Peter's church; containing in front on Third-ſtreet about 20 feet, and in length or depth 75 feet; bounded eaſt by ground of John Miller, weſt by Third-ſtreet, north by the next deſcribed lot, and ſouth by ground of James Forreſt, deceaſed.

No. 2. Alſo, one other two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, adjoining the aforeſaid lot; bounded eaſtward by ground of John Miller, weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Thomas Attmore, and ſouthward by the above deſcribed lot. Said lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £13 10 0 per annum: Taken in execution as the property of Abſalom Jones, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a large three ſtory brick houſe, a two ſtory brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Market-ſtreet about 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of Dr. Joſeph Redman, weſtward by Thomas Moore's meſſuage, northward by Market-ſtreet, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Fiſher---This place is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs, being the fourth houſe from the Old Coffee-Houſe, ſubject to ---------: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 36 feet, and in length or depth 77 feet; bounded on the eaſt by the eſtate of Joſeph Wharton, deceaſed, on the weſt by ground of Thomas Mitchell, on the ſouth by ground now or late of ------ Gaſkell, and on the north by Lombard-ſtreet; ſubject to -------: Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of William Young, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Conſtitution of the United States provides, That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport the ſaid conſtitution: AND WHEREAS, by an act of the ſaid United States, paſſed on the firſt day of June, now laſt paſt, it is provided, That the oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the ſaid Conſtitution ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following, *to wit*, I *A. B.* do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, (as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States: AND WHEREAS it is in and by the ſaid act alſo directed and required, "That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, at the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Legiſlatures reſpectively, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who have been heretofore choſen or appointed, or who ſhall be choſen or appointed before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and who ſhall then be in office, ſhall within one month thereafter take the ſame oath or affirmation, except where they ſhall have taken it before, which may be adminiſtered by any perſon authorized by the law of the State in which ſuch office ſhall be holden to adminiſter oaths: And the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who ſhall be choſen or appointed after the firſt day of Auguſt, ſhall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons, who by the law of the ſtate ſhall be authorized to adminiſter the oath of office; and the perſon or perſons ſo adminiſtering the oath hereby required to be taken, ſhall cauſe a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the ſame manner as by the law of the State he or they ſhall be directed to record or certify the oath of office;" which ſaid act has been tranſmitted to Council, in order that the ſame may be duly made known and promulgated within this commonwealth: AND WHEREAS, for the convenience of thoſe whom it may concern, and that they may have knowledge thereof, Council hath cauſed copies of the ſaid act to be tranſmitted to the Prothonotaries of the ſeveral courts of Common Pleas within this State, with directions to make the ſame known within their reſpective counties. We have therefore thought proper to iſſue this Proclamation, in order that no one may pretend ignorance of the premiſes, and that all perſons whom it may concern may have knowledge thereof, and govern themſelves conformably to the ſaid Conſtitution and recited Act.

Given in Council, under the Hand of His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third day of July, in the Year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fourteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Atteſt. CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

WHEREAS I, *Jane Graham*, of the townſhip of Honeybrook, and county of Cheſter, did, by an inſtrument of writing given under my hand and ſeal, conſtitute my ſon Jared Graham to be my whole and ſole Attorney at law. I do hereby make known unto all perſons that I do revoke and diſannul ſaid power of attorney, and do utterly diſallow ſaid Jared Graham further to act in my name or on my behalf, or to commence any ſuit, to receive, or pay or diſcharge any debt on my account, and to deſiſt in proſecution of any ſuit already commenced. And I do hereby diſcharge all perſons to pay any debt due to me unto ſaid Jared Graham after the date hereof, as witneſs my hand and ſeal.

June 20, 1789. JANE GRAHAM, *(Seal)*

N. B. All perſons are hereby diſcharged to treſpaſs or remove property from the ſubſcriber's premiſes at their peril. ‡

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrell and others: The other in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 50 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Starrell and others; the whole taken in execution as the eſtate of James Templin, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Gerrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 210 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Mordecai Peirſoll, James Neſbitt and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Auſtin, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

NOW Treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley, A brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be eleven years old, branded H. L. on one horn, and a ſtreak along her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † JOSEPH PEARSON.

WANTED,

(To go to MARYLAND)

A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Kitchen and Lot of Ground; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by the ſaid Race-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Caleb Creſſon, ſouthward by the next deſcribed lot, and northward by John Fiſs's ground; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 16 dollars, payable to Joſhua Creſſon.

No. 2. A certain Frame Blackſmith's Shop and Lot or piece of Ground; ſituate on the north ſide of a 20 feet wide alley (called Creſſon's alley) leading out of Fifth-ſtreet into Sixth-ſtreet, and between Race-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by the ſaid alley, weſtward by John Fiſs's ground, northward by the aforeſaid lot, and eaſtward by Caleb Creſſon's ground, with the free uſe of the aforeſaid alley: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of David Neiſs, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, two equal undivided ſeventh parts of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, a kitchen and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Arch-ſtreets in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 143 feet, bounded eaſtward and northward by ground of Uriah Woolman, ſouthward by ground of Adam Helm, and weſtward by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £8 per annum, and ſubject to the dower or thirds of Margaret Shee, during her natural life. Taken in execution as the property of John Shee, (cordwainer) and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuage and lots of ground,

No. 1. A two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth on the north ſide thereof 92 feet and 4 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 93 feet and 6 inches, to a certain 7 feet 3 inch wide alley (left open by Bryan Wilkinſon) and extending from Green-ſtreet ſouthward; bounded on the north with a corner lot of ground, granted to Paul Troth, on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by the aforeſaid alley.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, containing in breadth on the ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 97 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 101 feet and 11 inches; bounded on the north partly by the ſouth end of the ſaid 7 feet 3 inch alley, and partly with the above deſcribed lot, on the eaſt with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth with ground of John Knowles, and on the weſt with ground of Bryan Wilkinſon: both lots ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £23 12 6; taken in execution as the property of John Jacobs, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 30 feet wide ſtreet, called North-ſtreet, in the ſquare formed by High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, and Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid North-ſtreet 16 feet and 7 inches, and extending that breadth for the ſpace of 26 feet, where it wideneth to the breadth of one foot more (making the ſaid lot 17 feet and 7 inches) and extending that breadth for the further ſpace of 24 feet, making the ſaid lot in the length or depth from the ſaid North-ſtreet 100 feet; bounded northward by ſaid North-ſtreet; weſtward, partly by a two foot nine inch alley, and partly by ground of Charles French; ſouthward, partly by ground of Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, and partly by ground now or late of Mary Hudſon, and eaſtward by ground of Adam Zantzinger; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 16 Spaniſh milled dollars and two thirds of a dollar, unto Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, her heirs and aſſigns forever: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Henry Bletterman by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

New-Britain, Bucks county, June 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, *Moſes Aaron*, of New Britain townſhip, did ſome time in April, in the year 1784, execute a bond unto *George Congle*, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, for the ſum of 75l. payable in April, in the year 1789, with lawful intereſt from the date. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof, until ſaid Congle fulfils his agreement in which he ſtands bound unto me.

† MOSES AARON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of April laſt, a bay MARE COLT, riſing two years old, a a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the expence of keeping in three weeks from the date hereof.

¶ ABRAHAM DUFFIELD.

Crocked-Billet, Auguſt 4, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, *March 27th*, 1789.

The BILL, entituled "An Act for the better regulation and ſupport of the poor of Cheſter county," was read the ſecond time, and conſidered by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and forthwith publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for the better regulation and ſupport of the poor of Cheſter county.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to this Houſe, by the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, that the operations of the laws now in force for the ſettlement and relief of the poor are in many reſpects expenſive and inconvenient, inaſmuch as frequent diſputes in law have ariſen between townſhips concerning the legal reſidence, and great inequality in expences in the ſeveral townſhips is incurred in maintaining the ſaid poor.

And it is juſt and reaſonable, that ſuch regulations ſhould be adopted as will remove the evils complained of, without interfering with the general ſpirit and deſign of ſaid laws.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the paſſing of this act, the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter for the time being, or any two of them, ſhall be and they are hereby declared to be one body politic and corporate, to be ſtiled and known by the name and title of the "Superintendants of the poor of the county of Cheſter," with powers to take and receive in truſt, for the uſe of the poor of ſaid county, any grants, donations or bequeſts, real or perſonal, to ſue or be ſued, plead or be impleaded, in all courts of record, and elſewhere, in all manner of actions, ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes and matters whatſoever, appertaining or concerning the poor of ſaid county, to have powers to levy, aſſeſs and cauſe to be collected any ſum or ſums of money from the inhabitants of ſaid county for the uſes aforeſaid, as often as and at any time that appears to them neceſſary, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, fees, and penalties, as the county rates and levies now are, or hereafter may be levied, aſſeſſed and collected, provided the amount does not exceed, at any one levy, that of the county tax the ſame year. To have power to build, purchaſe or rent a houſe or houſes; to purchaſe or rent any lands, gardens, orchards or meadows, for the reception and uſe of the poor aforeſaid; to purchaſe and provide any neceſſary proviſions, cloathing, bedding, furniture and utenſils, for the convenience, ſupport and maintenance, and all neceſſary tools and materials, for the better employment of the poor aforeſaid; to employ and remove at pleaſure, a ſteward, or ſtewards, matron, or matrons, doctor, nurſe, or nurſes, and all other neceſſary attendants for ſaid poor; with powers to bind out poor children apprentices, or otherwiſe, agreeably to law; as alſo to bind out all ſingle perſons under the age of forty, who by their own diſorderly conduct have become chargeable to the overſeers, or may hereafter become chargeable to the ſuperintendants of the poor, for a term of years, or time ſufficient to repay ſuch charges, provided ſuch term ſhall not exceed three years.

To have powers (by their ſaid ſtewards or matron) to cauſe all healthy and able bodied perſons to be employed in ſuch work, trades or occupations, which they may be able to perform, and to cauſe them to nurſe, attend and aſſiſt ſuch as may fall ſick or become diſabled; with powers to confine, and put to allowance of bread and water, any refractory or diſorderly pauper as aforeſaid; confine all ſuch poor perſons legally ſent to the poor houſe from ſtroling abroad, ſo as to cauſe expences in remanding them back to the ſaid poor houſe. And to have and exerciſe all other powers and duties heretofore held and uſed by the overſeers of the poor. Excepting always, ſo far as relates to relieving caſual and all other poor perſons in the ſeveral townſhips before they can be removed to the county poor houſe, which duty ſhall be done by the overſeers of the ſeveral townſhips, who are hereby authorized and required, by virtue of an order of any two juſtices, legally given for ſettlement, or immediate ſupport of any poor perſon, forthwith to take him, her or them (if health and ſituation of ſuch poor perſon will admit of removal) to the poor houſe aforeſaid, and deliver him, her or them, together with the ſaid order, to the ſteward of ſaid houſe, who is hereby directed to receive ſuch pauper or paupers. The charge and expence of removal to be paid by the ſuperintendants of the poor, at a reaſonable allowance or rate, according to diſtance and circumſtance.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act no proſecution or litigation ſhall commence between any of the townſhips of the county of Cheſter, concerning the reſidence of any poor perſon, but every tranſient or caſual poor perſon ſhall be relieved as the laws in that caſe directs, where he, ſhe or they may happen to fall ſick or become diſabled, and the expence ſhall be paid by the ſaid ſuperintendants of the poor, as ſoon as monies can be levied and collect- for the uſe of the poor of ſaid county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where doubts may ariſe reſpecting the right of ſettlement of poor perſons between any townſhip or townſhips in the county of Cheſter, and any city or borough, townſhip or townſhips of any other county or counties within this ſtate, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid ſuperintendants of the poor aforeſaid to carry on and ſupport all ſuch ſuit, action or proceſs, which may appear to them neceſſary for aſcertaining the legal reſidence and ſettlement of any poor perſon as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſuperintendants of the poor ſhall, and they or any two of them are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at the ſaid poor houſe when eſtabliſhed, at leaſt once in every month, and viſit the apartments, to ſee that all and every poor perſon is comfortly ſupported, and to hear any and all complaints, and redreſs any grievances that may happen by the neglect or partiality of the ſaid ſteward, matron, nurſes or other attendants, and to do and perform all and every duty and regulation enjoined and directed by this act, for the good government and order of ſaid poor houſe, to provide and diſtribute cloathing, and provide materials for manufacturers, or other work for the employment of the poor aforeſaid. For which, and all other ſervices reſpecting the poor, they and each of them ſhall be allowed in their accounts
ſhillings per day and no more.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſuperintendants of the poor ſhall, once in every year, make out a fair account of all the expenditures, under diſtinct heads and articles of charges, and produce and exhibit the ſame, with the reſpective vouchers, before three freeholders (to be choſen by the juſtices at any quarter ſeſſions annually, which the ſaid juſtices are hereby enjoined and required to do) whoſe duty it ſhall be carefully to examine all ſuch accounts and vouchers; and if the ſaid annual account appears to the ſaid freeholders to be fairly ſtated, they, or any two of them agreeing, ſhall certify the ſame; and the ſaid ſuperintendants ſhall cauſe the ſame to be printed in hand bills, and ſhall furniſh every overſeer of each of the townſhips in the county aforeſaid with five or more of ſuch hand bills, for the uſe and inſpection of all the inhabitants of ſaid county.

BOSTON, July 27.

While the ſoil of America is propitious to the production of genius, Europe appears no leſs propitious to its growth and maturity.---Poets, painters and mechanics ſeek in the old world thoſe rewards which cannot be beſtowed on them in the new. Our Weſt, Copley, Brown, Trumbull, &c. ſeem to have taken up their abode in thoſe climes---where the ingenious and benevolent Mrs. Wright breathed her laſt. The inventor of the quadrant, Godfrey, though he loſt the credit of the invention, was there handſomely rewarded---and within a few weeks paſt, the indefatigable and ingenious *Pope*, the improver on the Planetarium, or Orrery---one of which he lately finiſhed---ſet out for London, in order, by obſervation or encouragement, to extend the Sphere of his inventive genius---and, while benefiting himſelf, add honor to the country that encourages, and to the land in which he was born.

On Tueſday morning, the 14th inſt. Capt. Joſeph Selman, with his crew, conſiſting of two men and three lads, returned to Marblehead from a fiſhing voyage, after having experienced one of the moſt remarkable preſervations which the Deity is pleaſed to vouchſafe to mankind, to excite their attention, and convince them of the conſtant exerciſe of his providence over them.

Capt. Selman had compleated his fare, and was on his return home. On Wedneſday, the 1ſt inſt. at 5 o'clock P. M. being about 25 leagues diſtant from Cape Ann, his veſſel was ſtruck by a large whale, which, juſt before, had been ſeen ſeveral times above the water, approaching her. Inſtantly the veſſel was found to be filling faſt with water; and, as the only means of ſafety, the people took to the boat, which was but about twelve feet in length, having firſt caſt into it a ſmall bag of bread, a couple of buckets, two oars, two paddles, and two little caſks, in one of which were a few quarts of water, and in the other a ſmall quantity of ſpirit. They ſaw the veſſel founder in nine minutes after her being ſtruck by the whale, and in four after they had left her. With the utmoſt care they now endeavoured to manage the boat, on which, under Providence, they placed all their dependence for the preſervation of their lives. In this ſituation they continued for two hours, the wind blowing very freſh from S. S. W. and the gloom of night beginning to ſpread over them, when they ſhipped a ſea, which filled the boat, and cut off the little hope of life they had hitherto indulged. Capt. Selman endeavoured to encourage the men, and animate their ſpirits; and with their buckets they ſoon cleared the boat---the hope of life again returned; but the like tranſition, from hope to deſpondency, and from deſpondency to hope, they ſoon again experienced, having about an hour afterwards ſhipped another ſea, and cleared the boat. Though the boat had hitherto been kept from ſinking, yet their bread, by waſhing out, was now loſt---the ſalt water had mixed with their ſpirit---and, in addition to this, they afterwards loſt one of their oars and one of their paddles. In theſe circumſtances they remained till Friday, when at five o'clock they came to an iſland to the eaſtward of Frenchman's bay, where they found neither inhabitants, proviſion nor water.---They quitted this for the main, expecting, from the ſmoke they diſcovered to riſe from thence, to find inhabitants; but on their arrival they found the ſmoke to be far back in the country, and the ſhore to be equally deſtitute of inhabitants and proviſions as the iſland. They continued in the woods till morning, when they again entered the boat, and directed their courſe to the weſtward. About noon they diſcovered a ſail in Frenchman's bay, which proved to be a veſſel belonging to New-York, loading with lumber, and had then come out to catch ſome fiſh: On board this veſſel they were cordially received, and ſupplied with what was neceſſary for their preſent refreſhment. After a few days they took a paſſage in a boat bound to Boſton; but having ſmall ſupplies, they touched at Mount Deſert, and then at the mouth of Penobſcot river, where, to their great joy, they found Captain Knott Martin, in a ſloop from Marblehead, with Mr. Lane, a gentleman from London, who kindly commiſerated their caſe, and generouſly ſupplied them with proviſions amply ſufficient for their ſubſiſtence till they ſhould reach their homes.

A circumſtance relative to one of the lads who was with Capt. Selman is not to be omitted. On the ſecond night after their diſaſter, he appeared to be wholly inſenſible; his limbs were ſtiff, and he was concluded by all to be dead. Captain Selman, ſuppoſing it might contribute to their ſafety to lighten the boat, thought it beſt to throw the lad overboard, and took him up for this purpoſe; but feeling a reluctance, he relinquiſhed the attempt, and finally concluded to let him remain in the boat.---After this, he fell to rubbing the lad---he ſoon thought he diſcovered life in him, and continued the operation: The lad quickly recovered his ſenſes and the uſe of his limbs, and in a ſhort time was as well as the reſt.

Thus theſe perſons, after being threatened with death in various forms---by drowning---with hunger, and by fatigue---were, by the kind interpoſition of Providence, upheld in life, and reſtored to their families and connections. On ſuch an occaſion, the obſervation and the wiſh of the devout Pſalmiſt muſt appear peculiarly pertinent:----They that go down into the ſeas in ſhips, that do buſineſs in great waters, theſe ſee the works of the Lord, and his wonders, in the deep. O that men would praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!

PIRACY.

From the Cumberland Gazette of July 24, printed at Portland.

On Monday laſt information was received at the Naval-Office in this town, that a ſloop of about 30 tons had, on the Friday preceding, anchored at Cape-Cove in Cape Elizabeth---that ſhe was commanded by one Joſiah Jackſon, who ſaid his veſſel was from the coaſt of Guinea, and had been out about four months. The Naval-Officer repaired immediately to the Cape, with an intention to ſeize the ſloop for breach of the revenue laws; but he could find no one who would aſſiſt him in boarding her: On the contrary, the inhabitants aſſiſted in getting the ſloop under way, and then pilotted her out to ſea.----On the return of the Naval-Officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to purſue her. A ſmall ſloop and ſchooner were immediately equipped---they ſet ſail on Monday evening; and fortunately on Wedneſday the ſchooner, commanded by captain John Baker, fell in with and took poſſeſſion of her; and in the evening of the ſame day brought her into this port.---On examination it was found that the captain differed very much from his men, and his men from each other, in their accounts of the voyage, the property, &c. But from the confeſſion of one Hans Hanſon it appears, the ſloop ſailed from London about a year ago laſt March---that ſhe was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Connor---that they proceeded to the coaſt of Guinea, and purchaſed the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they have now on board---that a plan was concerted to kill Captain Connor, which was executed laſt December, and the above mentioned Jackſon was appointed captain in his ſtead---and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.

It is ſaid the rains the week before the laſt have been ſo great in Columbia county, that the water was raiſed to ſuch an enormious height as to carry away moſt of the bridges on the ſeveral creeks; and that ſome fields of wheat, rye and corn have been almoſt wholly overflowed.

A letter from Mansfield (Connecticut) gives accounts of a ſimilar nature; and that two fulling-mills, ſeven bridges, ſundry mill-dams, &c. have been carried away. The rivers ſwelled higher than was ever remembered by any perſon then living.

ALBANY, July 23.

On Saturday laſt arrived in this city, from Bennington, the Hon. SAMUEL ROBINSON and ISAAC TICHENOR, Eſquires, Delegates from the ſtate of Vermont to the Congreſs of the United States, and on Monday morning they ſat off for the city of New-York.----We are told, that the object of this delegation is the admiſſion of Vermont into the American Union.

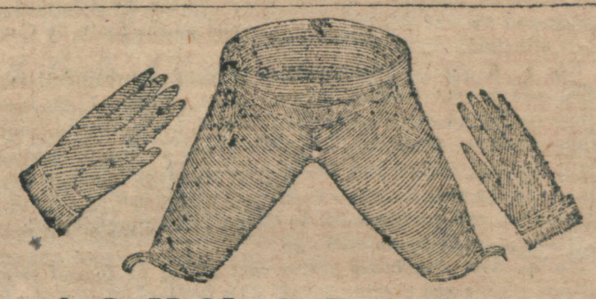
To be Sold by the Subſcribers,

The following Tracts of Land, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania:

TWenty tracts (containing about 6000 acres) of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaqui, in the forks of the Suſquehanna, about 15 miles from Sunbury, the county town of Northumberland, (adjoining land of James Tilghman, Eſq; Valentine Meſſerſmith, Oliver Cary, and Turbut Francis, and lately the property of Samuel Purviance;) which, from its favourable ſituation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become a very conſiderable commercial town. The quality of ſaid land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow ground; the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of the Chiliſquaqui creek, on one of which, near the center of the tract, is a very good mill-ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of the Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 from the weſt branch of that river. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water, and will afford a moſt deſirable ſettlement for a number of families. Patents will be obtained previous to making the purchaſers a deed, and an indiſputable title given by the ſubſcribers, who will attend at Sunbury during the Auguſt Court of Common Pleas, which will be on the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt. A reaſonable credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars enquire of Col. William Wilſon, or Thomas Grant, Eſq; at Sunbury.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
FRANCIS WEST,
GEORGE BICKHAM.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1789.



JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 17th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Merſhon, in Jenkintown, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 200 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Lukens and others. This plantation is looked upon as one of the foremoſt in the county, the arable part being of an excellent quality, the meadow ground extenſive and good, with a proportion of woodland. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Boutcher, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Mr. Weber, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Evan Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Bruner, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, griſt and ſaw-mill, and 40 acres of good land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, bounded by land of Francis Leidich and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Adam Warthman, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereuto belonging, ſituate in Potts-town, adjoining lands of General St. Clair and Henry Toland. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Childs, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. -------, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Philip Yoſt and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Peter Reifsnyder, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Floyd, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon, William Clinton and Robert Cain. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Montgomery and wife, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 5.

Extract of a letter from Captain William Paul, in a sloop belonging to this port, bound from Baltimore for St. Croix, dated at Cape-Francois, July 17.

"Having the misfortune of springing my maſt I fell to leeward, and was obliged to put into this port, where I hope to meet with a good market, and ſhall diſpoſe of my cargoe to the beſt advantage for all concerned. I expect to ſail again for Baltimore in about thirteen days."

Laſt week his Excellency the Preſident of this ſtate, in Council, appointed Jaſper Ewing, of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, Eſq; Attorney-at-Law, to be Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Seſſions, and Orphan's-Courts of the ſaid county, in the room of Laurence Keene, Eſquire, deceaſed.

Wedneſday laſt William Cole was executed on the commons of this city, for robbing on the Wiſſahickon road two countrymen coming to market. He had two accomplices in that buſineſs, who are not yet taken, and all of them had but a few days eſcap- from the jail of this city, being ſentenced to hard labour for ſome years as a puniſhment for former depredations on the inhabitants in and near this city. Cole had proved himſelf incorrigible by repeated robberies. It is ſaid that from his ſentence to his execution, his behaviour was ſuitable to his deplorable ſituation.

We are happy in informing our readers, that in the memory of the oldeſt man among us, a more plentiful year has not been known than the preſent---Neither mildew nor fly has affected the wheat---the grain is heavy and full, and in large quantities. The other grains are likewiſe plentiful and of an excellent quality. Such diſtinguiſhing favours call for the gratitude of the inhabitants of the United States, to the great Author of Nature; eſpecially when theſe bleſſings of nature are connected in the ſame year with deliverance from anarchy, and with the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe, free and juſt government.

A veſſel arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Streights, which brings a report of the ASSASSINATION of the celebrated J. PAUL JONES, by a Britiſh officer in the Ruſſian naval ſervice; but we can collect no particulars of the horrid tranſaction. It ſeems, however, that he acquired great applauſe at the Court of Peterſburg, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkiſh fleet, under the command of the famous old Captain *Pacha*, the laſt campaign. That brilliant action, added to former grudges and reſentments which the ungenerous Engliſh officers bore towards him, probably determined them, at all events, to rid themſelves of ſo formidable a rival.

The brig Nancy, arrived at New-York, ſpoke a veſſel from Philadelphia bound to Havre de Grace, in lat. 68, 30, all well.

A HINT,

To the FARMERS *within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia.*

Upon an ordinary farm, and in moſt country families, there is as much wood burnt as yields 60 buſhels of aſhes. From 10 to 20 of theſe buſhels are generally conſumed in making ſoap; ſhould the reſt be ſaved, and ſent to the manufacturers of POTASH in Philadelphia, an annual profit of Twenty or Twenty-five Shillings might be derived from them. This ſum might be applied to purchaſing a calicoe gown, three or four pair of ſtuff ſhoes, or a neat hat or bonnet for the farmers wives and daughters. But if theſe articles of dreſs ſhould not be wanted or preferred, the profits of the aſhes may be laid out in buying four or five copies of the propoſed American edition of the bible, for the uſe of the children of the family.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, July 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill for ſettling accounts between the United ſtates and individual ſtates was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief clerk to the commiſſioners, 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other Clerks.

A meſſage from the Supreme Executive was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign affairs; to which THE PRESIDENT had affixed his ſignature.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying, that Congreſs would take meaſures for determining the principles of the ceſſion of the weſtern territory from the ſtate of New-York to the United States, previous to running the line of juriſdiction and property between that ſtate and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part---which was preſented on Friday laſt, was this day taken up, and on motion for the commitment of the ſame, a lengthy debate enſued :---The motion was ſupported by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Sherman: and oppoſed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Boudinot---on the queſtion being taken it was carried in the affirmative, and the memorial committed to Meſſrs. Huntington, Jackſon and Lee.

In committee of the whole Houſe, on the order of the day---

Mr. Boudinot in the chair---

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, in preparing joint rules to be eſtabliſhed between the two Houſes for the enrollment, preſervation, atteſtation and publication of the acts of Congreſs, and to regulate the mode of preſenting addreſſes and other acts to the Preſident of the United States, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the following reſolution was agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee a ſelect committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a bill, to provide, without eſtabliſhing a new department, for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States---for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs---for eſtabliſhing the fees of office, and preſcribing the forms of commiſſions, &c.---This reſolution being added to the report, and the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame with the amendments, which were acceded to by the Houſe: A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wynkoop, was appointed agreeably to ſaid reſolution.---*Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, July 28, 1789.

Mr. Vining, of the committee on amendments to the Conſtitution, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Gerry, it was voted that 100 copies be ſtruck off for the accommodation of the members.

A meſſage from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the Hon. Houſe, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States. Theſe amendments were immediately taken into conſideration, and acceded to by the Houſe.

The bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and for regulating the coaſting trade, was read a ſecond time---and on motion the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the diſcuſſion of the ſame---the committee made conſiderable progreſs in the bill, but the time did not admit of finiſhing it---they therefore roſe, and the Houſe *Adjourned.*

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and preſcribing the manner of regiſtering, entering and clearing veſſels. Some progreſs was made in the bill, when the committee roſe, and aſked for leave to ſit again.

Mr. Fitzſimons requeſted leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of the impoſt and tonnage acts. But his motion was negatived.

THURSDAY, July 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the ſame upon the table: The Speaker then ſigned the bill.

Mr. Livermore moved a reſolution that each member ſhould be furniſhed at the public expence with two newſpapers of this city, ſuch as he ſhould chooſe, and no more. This was laid on the table.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the regiſtering of veſſels and the coaſting trade.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill roſe and reported ſundry amendments. The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of this report, but not having time to go through the ſame, adjourned.

The Mount Clare Mills

(Situate within two miles of Baltimore town, and have water carriage for ſmall veſſels to the mill door)

ARE now in excellent order, and will be let, or grind by the year for any perſon that will contract for a quantity, either for a certain ſum per hundred buſhels, or for a portion of the grain, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Any perſons inclining to contract may apply to THOMAS BROWN, who lives at the mills, and has the management of them.

Propoſals by letter, directed to Thomas Brown, will be attended to. †

Baltimore county, Maryland, July, 1789.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the ſixth day of October next, at five o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, two boys, one a Negroe named CUFF, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, limps with his left leg, owing to a cut with an axe, which appears by a conſiderable ſcar on his ancle. The other a white boy, named Jacob Embley, about 15 years of age, ſandy complexion, 5 feet high, pretty well ſet. They took with them when they went away, two hats, one a fur, the other wool, one deep blue coat pretty much worn, three jackets, one of white linen, three ſhirts home made, two pair of tow trowſers, one ditto ſtriped, two cotton handkerchiefs, one blue and white, the other red and white, a new tow frock, two pair of half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by SAMUEL WESCOTT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them away at their peril. §

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling at their Store in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, Jeans, ſtripes printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c, &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

A variety of Iron Caſtings;

CONSISTING of pots, from one to eight gallons, kettles of ſeveral ſizes, Dutch ovens round and oval, ſkillets, ſtew pans, tea-kettles, bake plates, cart boxes, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights, fan cogs, branding irons for flour, No. 2, 196, &c. As he propoſes to decline the manufacturing many of the above articles in future, the ſtock on hand of ſuch, which is conſiderable, and in general neat patterns and well made, will be ſold in quantities, at low rates. He purpoſes to keep a ſupply of Pot-Aſh Kettles, and Kettles of a proper form and ſize for the making of ſugar from the Maple Tree; forge hammers, run from an air furnace, and the metal carefully tempered for this uſe, and may be generally had of him, and rollers for ſlitting mills are caſt with like care at ſaid furnace.

A quantity of low priced Iriſh linens, and a variety of Printed Linens and Linen Handkerchiefs; alſo Live Feathers, and a late Importation of Quills, ſuited for ſchools and compting-houſes, to be ſold at ſame place.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1789.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, (if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of *Robert Irwin*, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, the ſign of the White Horſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Zane-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth about 130 feet, be the ſame more or leſs; there are erected thereon a brick kitchen, about 16 feet in front, and 18 or 19 feet in depth; a frame kitchen adjoining thereto, and frame ſtables. Alſo two other lots, (which, from their ſituation, cannot be divided) nearly oppoſite the former, one containing in front on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; the other at the foot of the latter, containing alſo 20 feet in front, and in length or depth 40 feet alſo; the firſt deſcribed lot with the brick kitchen thereon is ſubject to the payment of £ 6 per annum to Joſeph Potts, and the back lot laſt deſcribed ſubject to the payment of 40*ſ.* to William Shipley; the ſecond deſcribed lot is clear of ground rent. The premiſes will be ſhewn by either of the ſubſcribers to any perſon applying.

Any one inclining to purchaſe all or either of the ſaid lots may know the terms before the day of ſale, by applying to

DAVID EVERHART, or) *Adminiſtrators of John*
GEORGE BIGLER,) *Bigler, deceaſed.*

Philadelphia, July 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 29th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two certain three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and two ſtory frame houſe, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, and the ſouth ſide of a 20 feet alley, leading from Second to Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Peter Gaſkill and wife, weſtward by other part of the large lot hereafter mentioned, and northward by ſaid alley; ſubject to the yearly rent or quantity of 85 ounces of ſilver, not coarſer than the preſent ſtandard of the kingdom of France, being deemed a proportionable part of a certain yearly rent or quantity of 165 ounces 5 pennyweights and 21 grains of ſilver, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of a certain large lot (of which the above is part) containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or front on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid 20 feet alley 225 feet to a ſtreet called Barron-ſtreet: Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Smith, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of Auguſt next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Pikeland, ſituate in the ſaid county of Cheſter, bounded and deſcribed as follows, that is to ſay, beginning at a marked hickory, ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the county of Cheſter; from thence running ſouth-weſt by a line of marked trees, 2572 perches to a poſt ſet in the ground, near a marked hickory tree; from thence north-weſt by a line of marked trees, 870 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground near a marked oak; from thence north-eaſt by a line of marked trees, 1012 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, between a black-oak and a white-oak, marked; from thence ſouth-eaſt, 435 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground; from thence north eaſt by a line of marked trees 1900 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, ſtanding by the ſaid river Schuylkill, and from thence running by the ſeveral courſes of the ſaid river, the ſeveral diſtances of the ſaid ſeveral courſes, amounting in all to 602 perches, to the firſt mentioned hickory tree, the place of beginning: containing in the whole the quantity of 1011 6 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; on which tract are ſeveral mills, and a great number of very valuable buildings and well improved farms. The whole ſeized and taken in execution, on a judgment obtained in the ſupreme court, by Samuel Hoare, againſt Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, and others, the terretenants of the ſaid tract.

The terms of ſale are as follow: One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ten days after ſale. But if default ſhall be made in payment of the one-third of the purchaſe-money, as aforeſaid, the land will be ſet up again immediately.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that noted Tavern, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, well known by the name of the White Horſe, containing 120 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Templeton, Thomas Kennedy and others: The land is very fertile, the Manſion-houſe, ſheds and other out buildings are large and commodious, and the ſtand is ſuppoſed to be equal to any, for a public houſe, in the county; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Kerlin, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old, with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh a* BOARD OF APPEAL *within the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to grant* EXONERATIONS *in caſes of* Militia Fines.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that groſs abuſes have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals as well as families have been greatly aggrieved and oppreſſed; and as ſuch abuſes may ſtill be continued, unleſs better proviſions than now ſubſiſts be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That within each of the counties of this ſtate there ſhall be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and there is hereby conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, a Board, conſiſting of the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, who, or any two of them, ſhall have power to receive all appeals from perſons charged in the ſeveral counties with militia fines, who may conſider themſelves aggrieved thereby, and alſo to receive the applications of ſuch perſons ſo charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardſhip or inability. And the ſaid Board ſhall have full power and authority to determine on ſuch appeals and applications, and to give relief and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and diſcretion, and as juſtice and humanity may require, and ſhall alſo give certificates of ſuch relief or exonerations, which ſhall be available to the appellants, againſt the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid board, or any two of them, to meet together for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places in their reſpective counties as to them may appear proper, and as beſt calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all ſuch perſons as may think themſelves ſo aggrieved or oppreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid board ſhall ſeverally be entitled to receive the ſum of ten ſhillings for each and every day they and each of them ſhall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act, entituled "An act to ſuſpend for a limited time the collection of all militia fines incurred under laws paſſed before the 22d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight," ſhall, from and after the firſt day of May next, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the Twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Agreeable to the above recited Act, the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia do give this Public Notice, That they will hold Appeals at the New Court-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the following Days, *to wit:*

North-Mulberry	Ward	the 21 and 22	July.
South ditto	ditto	24 and 25	
North	ditto	27 and 28	
Upper Delaware	ditto	29	
High-ſtreet and Cheſnut	ditto	30	
Middle	ditto	31	
South	ditto	1	Auguſt
Walnut and Lower Delaware	ditto	3	
Dock	ditto	4 and 5	
New-Market	ditto	6 and 7	
Northern Liberties, Eaſt Townſhip		10 and 11	
Northern Liberties, Weſt	ditto	12 and 13	
Southwark Eaſt	ditto	14 and 15	
Southwark Weſt	ditto	17	
Paſſyunk and Moyomenſing	ditto	18	
Blockley and Kingſeſſing	ditto	19	
Germantown	ditto	20	
Briſtol and Roxborough	ditto	21	
Oxford and Byberry	ditto	22	
Moreland and Lower Dublin	ditto	24	

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, *March 16th*, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon *Reſolved*, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city. *Extract from the Minutes,*
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

RICHARD DOWNING,
Philadelphia, WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
July 25th, 1789. SETH WILLIS,

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons, a ſmall dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on her forehead, under part of her eye lid of the right ſide tore out, a very thick neck and mane,---mane and tail black, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſign of the Seven Stars, oppoſite the one mile ſtone, on the Frankford road, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. July 25, 1789. § FREDERICK HIMES.

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

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AUGUST, 1789. THE NUMB. 3089.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1789.

Amendments to the Conſtitution.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the CONGRESS of the United States, *Tueſday*, the 28th July, 1789.

Mr. VINING *from the committee of eleven, to whom it was referred to take the ſubject of* Amendments *to the* Conſtitution *of the* United States *generally in their conſideration, and report thereupon, made report, which was read, and is as followeth.*

IN the introductory paragraph, before the words, "We the "people," add, "Government being intended for the benefit "of the people, and the rightful eſtabliſhment thereof being "derived from their authority alone."

Art. 1, Sec. 2, par. 3---Strike out all between the words, "direct" and "and until ſuch," and inſtead thereof inſert, "After the firſt enumeration there ſhall be one repreſentative "for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to "one hundred; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regu-"lated by Congreſs that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never "be leſs than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and ſe-"venty-five, but each ſtate ſhall always have at leaſt one repre-"ſentative."

Art. 1, Sec. 6----Between the words "United States," and "ſhall in all caſes," ſtrike out "they," and inſert "But no law "varying the compenſation ſhall take effect until an election of "repreſentatives ſhall have intervened. The members."

Art. 1, Sec. 9, Between par. 2 and 3 inſert, "No religion "ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of con-"ſcience be infringed."

"The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and of the right "of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their com-"mon good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of griev-"ances, ſhall not be infringed."

"A well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the peo-"ple, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the "people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no "perſon religiouſly ſcrupolous ſhall be compelled to bear arms."

"No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe "without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in "a manner to be preſcribed by law."

"No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, "to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, "nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be "deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, "nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt "compenſation."

"Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines im-"poſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted."

"The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, "papers and effects, ſhall not be violated by warrants iſſuing "without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and "not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, and the "perſons or things to be ſeized."

"The enumeration in this conſtitution of certain rights ſhall "not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the "people."

Art. 1, Sec. 10, between the 1ſt and 2d par. inſert-----"No "State ſhall infringe the equal rights of conſcience, nor the "freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, nor of the right of trial "by jury in criminal caſes."

"Art. 3, Sec. 2, add to the 2d par.---"But no appeal to "ſuch court ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy "ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact "triable by a jury, according to the courſe of the common law, "be otherwiſe re-examinable than according to the rules of com-"mon law."

Art. 2. Sec. 3---Strike out the whole of the 3d par. and in-ſert---"In all criminal proſecutions the accuſed ſhall enjoy the "right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature "and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the wit-"neſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining "witneſſes in his favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for "his defence."

"The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and "in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, "when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall "be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with "the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of chal-"lenge, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be "held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infamous crime, un-"leſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a "crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, "or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and "trial may by law be authorized in ſome other place within the "ſame ſtate; and if it be committed in a place not within a "ſtate, the indictment and trial may be at ſuch place or places "as the law may have directed."

"In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be "preſerved."

Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inſerted as Art. 7.

"The powers delegated by this Conſtitution to the govern-"ment of the United States ſhall be exerciſed as therein appro-"priated, ſo that the Legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers "veſted in the Executive or the Judicial; nor the Executive the "powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Judicial; nor the Judicial "the powers veſted in the Legiſlative or Executive."

"The powers not delegated by this Conſtitution, nor prohibit-"ed by it to the States, are reſerved to the States reſpectively."

Art. 7 to be made Art. 8.

Extract from the Journals,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing an* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated the Department of* FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the Conſtitution, relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtructions, to or with public miniſters or conſuls, from the United States, or to negociations with public miniſters from foreign States or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matter reſpecting foreign affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department: And furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, that there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the ſaid department.

And be it further enacted, that the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall, forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books and papers, in the office of Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July 27, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of the Duties impoſed by law on the Tonnage of* Ships *or* Veſſels, *and on* Goods, Wares *and* Merchandizes, *imported into the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That for the due collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, there ſhall be eſtabliſhed and appointed, diſtricts, ports, and officers, in manner following, to wit:

The ſtate of NEW-HAMPSHIRE ſhall be one diſtrict, to include the town of Portſmouth as the ſole port of entry; and the towns of New-caſtle, Dover and Exeter, as ports of delivery only; but all ſhips or veſſels bound to or from either of the ſaid ports of delivery, ſhall firſt come to, enter and clear at Portſmouth; and a naval officer, collector, and ſurveyor for the ſaid diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Portſmouth.

In the ſtate of MASSACHUSETTS ſhall be twenty diſtricts and ports of entry, to wit: Newbury-port, Glouceſter, Salem, and Beverly as one port; Marblehead, Boſton, and Charleſtown as one port; Plymouth, Barnſtable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford, and Pepperelborough as one port; Portland and Falmouth as one port; Bath, Wiſcaſſet, Penobſcot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, and Paſſamaquody. To the diſtrict of Newbury-port ſhall be annexed the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Almſbury, Saliſbury, and Haverhill, which ſhall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Newbury-port. To the diſtrict of Glouceſter ſhall be annexed the town of Mancheſter, as a port of delivery only; and a collector and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Glouceſter. To the diſtrict of Salem and Beverly, ſhall be annexed the towns or landing-places of Danvers and Ipſwich, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Salem; and a ſurveyor to reſide at each of the towns of Beverly and Ipſwich. To the diſtrict of Marblehead ſhall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Marblehead. To the diſtrict of Boſton and Charleſtown ſhall be annexed the towns or landing places of Medford, Cohaſſet, and Hingham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Boſton. To the diſtrict of Plymouth ſhall be annexed the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Scituate, Duxbury, and Kingſton, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Plymouth. To the diſtrict of Barnſtable ſhall be annexed the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Sandwich, Harwich, Welfleet, Province-town, and Chatham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Barnſtable. In the diſtrict of Nantucket, the port of Sherbourne ſhall be the ſole port of entry and delivery within the ſame; and a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Sherbourne. To the diſtrict of Edgartown ſhall be annexed the town of Falmouth, as a port of delivery only; and a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Edgartown. To the diſtrict of New-Bedford ſhall be annexed Weſt-Port, Rocheſter, and Wareham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at New Bedford. To the diſtrict of Dighton ſhall be annexed Swanſey and Freetown, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Dightown. To the diſtrict of York ſhall be annexed Kittery and Berwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at York. To the diſtrict of Biddeford and Pepperelborough ſhall be annexed Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk, and Cape Porpoiſe, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Biddeford. To the diſtrict of Portland and Falmouth ſhall be annexed North-Yarmouth and Brunſwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed for the diſtrict, to reſide at Portland. To the diſtrict of Bath ſhall be annexed Hallowell, Pittſtown, and Toſham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Bath. To the diſtrict of Waſcaſſet ſhall be annexed Briſtol, Boothbay, and Waldoborough, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Wiſcaſſet. To the diſtrict of Penobſcot ſhall be annexed Thomaſton, Frankfort, Sedgwick-Point, and Deer-Iſland, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Penobſcot. To the diſtrict of Frenchman's bay ſhall be annexed Union river, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Frenchman's bay. For each of the diſtricts of Machias and Paſſamaquody ſhall be appointed a collector, to reſide at the ſaid ports of Machias and Paſſamaquody reſpectively. The diſtrict of Newbury-Port ſhall include all the waters and ſhores from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, to the north line of Ipſwich. The diſtrict of Glouceſter ſhall include all the waters and ſhores in the towns of Glouceſter and Mancheſter. The diſtrict of Salem and Beverly ſhall include all the ſhores and waters within the towns of Ipſwich, Beverly, Salem and Danvers. The diſtrict of Marblehead ſhall include all the waters and ſhores within the towns of Marblehead and Lynn. The diſtrict of Boſton and Charleſtown ſhall include all the waters and ſhores within the counties of Middleſex and Suffolk. The diſtrict of Plymouth ſhall include all the waters and ſhores within the county of Plymouth, excepting the towns of Wareham and Rocheſter. The diſtrict of Barnſtable ſhall include all the ſhores and waters within the county of Barnſtable, excepting the town of Falmouth. The diſtrict of Nantucket ſhall include the iſland of Nantucket. The diſtrict of Edgartown ſhall include all the waters and ſhores within the county of Duke's county and the town of Falmouth. The diſtrict of New-Bedford ſhall include all the waters and ſhores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, Weſt-Port, Rocheſter and Wareham, together with all the iſlands within the county of Briſtol. The diſtrict of Dighton ſhall include all the waters and ſhores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rohoboth; and the collectors of the ſeveral diſtricts within that part of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, eaſtward of New-Hampſhire, ſhall agree as ſoon as may be upon a diviſional line between their reſpective diſtricts, and tranſmit the ſame to the comptroller of the treaſury, and ſuch diſtricts ſo agreed upon ſhall include all the ſhores, waters and iſlands within the ſame.

In the ſtate of CONNECTICUT ſhall be three diſtricts, to wit: New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield. The diſtrict of New-London ſhall extend from the eaſt line of the ſaid ſtate of Connecticut to the weſt line of the town of Killingſworth, and north to the ſouth line of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſhall alſo include the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Norwich, Stonington, Groton, Lyme, Saybrook, Haddam, Eaſt-Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glaſtenbury, Hartford, Eaſt-Hartford and Killingſworth, as ports of delivery only; New-London to be the ſole port of entry; and a collector and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at New-London, and a ſurveyor to reſide at each of the ports of Stonington and Middletown. The diſtrict of New-Haven ſhall extend from the weſt line of the diſtrict of New-London, weſterly to Ouſatumnick river; to which ſhall be annexed the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Guilford, Brandford, Milford and Derby, as ports of delivery only; New-Naven to be ſole port of entry; and a collector and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at New-Haven. The diſtrict of Fairfield ſhall include all the ports and places in the ſtate of Connecticut, weſt of the diſtrict of New-Haven, to which ſhall be annexed the ſeveral towns or landing-places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford and Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield to be the ſole port of entry; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Fairfield----And New-London, New-Haven and Fairfield, ſhall ſeverally be ports of entry.

In the ſtate of NEW-YORK ſhall be two diſtricts, to wit: Sagg-harbour on Naſſau or Long-Iſland, and the city of New-York, each of which ſhall be a port of entry;----the diſtrict of Sagg-harbour ſhall include all bays, harbours, rivers and ſhores, within the two points of land, which are called Oyſter-pond-point and Montauk-point; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Sagg-harbour, which ſhall be the only place of delivery in the ſaid diſtrict; the diſtrict of the city of New-York ſhall include ſuch part of the coaſts, rivers, bays and harbours of the ſaid ſtate, not included in the diſtricts of Sagg-harbour; and moreover, the ſeveral towns or landing-places of New-Windſor, Newburgh, Poughkeepſie, Eſopus, city of Hudſon, Linderhook and Albany, as ports of delivery only: and a naval officer, collector and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at the city of New-York; alſo two ſurveyors, one to reſide at the city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudſon; and all ſhips or veſſels bound to, or from any port of delivery within the laſt named diſtrict, ſhall be obliged to come to, and enter or clear out at the city of New-York.

In the ſtate of NEW-JERSEY ſhall be three diſtricts, to wit: Perth-Amboy, Burlington and Bridgetown, which ſhall ſeverally be ports of entry. The diſtrict of Perth-Amboy ſhall comprehend all that part of the ſtate of New-Jerſey known by the name of Eaſt New-Jerſey (that part excepted which is hereafter included in the diſtrict of Burlington) together with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the juriſdiction of the ſaid ſtate, in which diſtrict the towns or landing places of New-Brunſwick, Middletown-Point, Elizabeth-Town and Newark, ſhall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Perth Amboy. The diſtrict of Burlington ſhall comprehend that part of the ſaid ſtate, known by the name of Weſt New-Jerſey, which lies to the eaſtward and northward of the county of Glouceſter, with all the waters thereof, heretofore within the juriſdiction of the ſaid ſtate, including the river and inlet of Little Egg-harbour, with the waters emptying into the ſame, and the ſea coaſt, ſound, inlets and harbours thereof, from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlet, in which diſtrict the landing places of Lamberton and Little Egg-harbour ſhall be ports of delivery only; and a collector ſhall be appointed for the diſtrict, to reſide at Burlington, and a ſurveyor at Little Egg-harbour. The diſtrict of Bridgetown ſhall comprehend the counties of Glouceſter, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May (that part of Glouceſter county excepted, which is included within the diſtrict of Burlington) and all the waters thereof heretofore within the juriſdiction of the ſaid ſtate; and the town of Salem, Port Elizabeth on Maurice river, and Stilwell's landing on Great Egg-harbour, ſhall be ports of delilivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Bridge-Town.

The ſtate of PENNSYLVANIA ſhall be one diſtrict, and Philadelphia ſhall be the ſole port both of entry and delivery for the ſame; and a naval officer, collector and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at the ſaid port of Philadelphia.

The ſtate of DELAWARE ſhall be one diſtrict, and the borough of Wilmington ſhall be the port of entry, to which ſhall be annexed Newcaſtle and Port Penn, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at the ſaid port of Wilmington.

In the ſtate of MARYLAND ſhall be nine diſtricts, to wit: Baltimore, Cheſter, Oxford, Vienna, Snow-Hill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Nanjemoy and George-Town. The diſtrict of Baltimore ſhall include Patapſco, Suſquehanna and Elk rivers, and all the waters and ſhores on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeake Bay, from the mouth of Magetty river to the ſouth ſide of Elk river incluſive, in which Havre de Grace and Elkton ſhall be ports of delivery only; and a naval officer, collector and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed for the ſaid diſtrict, to reſide at the town of Baltimore, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of Cheſter ſhall include Cheſter river, and all the waters and ſhores on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeake Bay, from the ſouth ſide of Elk river to the north ſide of the eaſtern bay and Wye river excluſive, in which George-Town on Saſſafras river ſhall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall

be appointed, to reſide at Cheſter, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of Oxford ſhall include all the waters and ſhores on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeake Bay, from the north ſide of Wye river and the eaſtern bay, to the ſouth ſide of Choptank river incluſive, and Cambridge ſhall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Oxford, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of Vienna ſhall include all the waters and ſhores on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeake Bay, from the ſouth ſide of Choptank river to the ſouth ſide of Wicomico river incluſive, and Saliſbury ſhall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Vienna, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry The diſtrict of Snow-Hill ſhall include all the waters and ſhores on the ſea coaſt, from the north line of Virginia to the ſouth line of Delaware, together with all the waters and ſhores on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeake Bay, from the ſouth ſide of Wicomico river to the ſouth ſide of Pocomoke river incluſive, ſo far as the juriſdiction of the ſaid ſtate of Maryland extends, to which Sinnepuxent ſhall be a port of delivery for Weſt-India produce only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Snow-Hill, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of Annapolis ſhall include Magetty river, and all the waters and ſhores from thence to Drum point, on Patuxent river: and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Annapolis, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry and delivery for the ſame. The diſtrict of Nottingham ſhall include all the waters and ſhores on the weſt ſide of the Cheſapeake Bay to Drum point, on the river Patuxent, together with the ſaid river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the ſame, to which Benedict, Lower Marlborough, Town Creek, and Silvey's landing, ſhall be annexed as ports of delivery only; a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Nottingham; and a ſurveyor at Town Creek; and Nottingham ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of Nanjemoy ſhall include all the waters of Potowmack river, within the juriſdiction of the ſtate of Maryland, from Point Look-out to Pomonkey creek incluſive, to which St. Mary's ſhall be annexed as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Nanjemoy; alſo a ſurveyor to reſide at St. Mary's, and Nanjemoy ſhall be the ſole port of entry. The diſtrict of George-Town ſhall include all the waters and ſhores from Pomonkey creek, on the north ſide of Potowmack river, to the head of the navigable waters of the ſaid river, within the juriſdiction of the ſtate of Maryland, to which Digges's landing and Carrollſburg ſhall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at George-Town, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry.

In the ſtate of VIRGINIA ſhall be twelve diſtricts, to wit: Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portſmouth as one port; Bermuda-hundred and City-point as one port; York-town, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinſale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Folly-landing, Cherry-ſtone, South-Quay and Louiſville; the authority of the officers at Hampton ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, between the ſouth-ſide of the mouth of York river, along the weſt ſhore of Cheſapeak-Bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the weſt-ſide of Chickahominy river, and a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Hampton, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry. To the diſtrict of Norfolk and Portſmouth ſhall be annexed Suffolk and Smithfield, as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended within a line drawn from Cape-Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up James river to Jordan's-point, and up Elizabeth river to the higheſt tide water thereof, and Norfolk and Portſmouth ſhall be the ſole port of entry; and a collector, naval-officer, and ſurveyor for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Norfolk; alſo a ſurveyor to reſide at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield. To the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, or City-Point, ſhall be annexed Richmond, Peterſburg and Mancheſter, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and ſurveyor ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Bermuda-Hundred, or City-Point, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry; alſo a ſurveyor for Peterſburg, to reſide there-at, and a ſurveyor for Richmond and Mancheſter, to reſide at Richmond; and the authority of the officers of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Jordan's-point and the higheſt tide water on James and Appomattox rivers. To the diſtrict of York-town ſhall be annexed Weſt-point and Cumberland, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at York-Town, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry; alſo a ſurveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reſide at Weſt-point; and the authority of the officers of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between the point forming the ſouth ſhore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the ſouth ſhore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the ſaid river to Weſt-Point, and thence up Pamonkey and Mattapony rivers, to the higheſt navigable waters thereof. To the diſtrict of Tappahannock ſhall be annexed Urbanna, Port-Royal, Frederickſburg and Falmouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Tappahannock, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry; alſo a ſurveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port-Royal and Frederickſburg, and the authority of the officers of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Smith's-Point, at the mouth of Potowmack, and the point forming the ſouth ſhore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the laſt mentioned river to the higheſt tide water thereof. The diſtrict of Yeocomico river, including Kinſale, ſhall extend from Smith's-Point on the ſouth ſide of Potowmack river to Boyd's Hole on the ſame river, including all the waters, ſhores, bays, rivers, creeks, harbours and inlets, along the ſouth ſhore of Potowmack river to Boyd's Hole aforeſaid, and Yeocomico, including Kinſale, ſhall be the ſole port of entry; and a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide on Yeocomico river; the diſtrict of Dumfries, including Newport, ſhall extend from Boyd's Hole to Cockpit-point on the ſouth ſide of Potowmack river, and a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Dumfries, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of this diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit-Point aforeſaid. For the diſtrict of Alexandria ſhall be appointed a collector and ſurveyor, to reſide at Alexandria, which ſhall be the ſole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets on the ſouth ſide of the river Potowmack, from the laſt mentioned Cockpit-Point, to the higheſt tide water of the ſaid river. For the diſtrict of Folly-landing ſhall be appointed a collector, who ſhall reſide at Accomack Court-Houſe, and whoſe authority ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets of the county of Accomack. For the diſtrict of Cherry-Stone ſhall be appointed a collector, to reſide at Cherry-Stone, whoſe authority ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, comprehended within Northampton county. For the diſtrict of South-Quay a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide thereat, whoſe authority ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores, bays, harbours and inlets, in that part of Virginia comprehended within the limits of the ſaid ſtate. For the diſtrict of Louiſville a collector ſhall be appointed, to reſide thereat, whoſe authority ſhall extend over all the waters, ſhores and inlets, included between the rapids and the mouth of Ohio river, and on the ſouth-eaſt ſide thereof.

In the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA ſhall be three diſtricts, to wit: George Town, Charleſton and Beaufort, each of which [illegible] port of entry. The diſtrict of George Town ſhall in- [illegible] and rivers, from the boundary of North-Carolina to the point of Cape Roman. The diſtrict of Charleſton ſhall include all the ſhores, inlets and rivers, from Cape Roman to Combahee river incluſive; and the diſtrict of Beaufort ſhall include the ſhores, inlets and rivers, from Combahee river to Black river in Georgia, comprehending alſo the ſhores, inlets and harbours, formed by the different bars and ſea iſlands, lying within each diſtrict reſpectively; at the port of Charleſton ſhall be a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, and a collector at each of the other ports.

In the State of GEORGIA ſhall be four diſtricts, to wit: Savannah, Sunbury, Brunſwick and St. Mary's, each of which ſhall be a port of entry. The diſtrict of Savannah ſhall include Savannah river, Great and Little Ogeechee rivers, with the other harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Tybee, Little Tybee, Warſaw and Oſſabaw, north of the iſland of Oſſabaw, and a naval-officer, collector and ſurveyor for the ſaid diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Savannah. The diſtrict of Sunbury ſhall include the Medway, North and South Newport and Sapelo rivers, with the harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of St. Catharine's, ſouth of Oſſabaw and Sapelo; and a collector for the diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Sunbury. The diſtrict of Brunſwick ſhall include the Alatamaha, Frederica, and Turtle rivers, with the other harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of Doboy, ſouth of Sapelo, Alatamaha and St. Simons, north of the ſouth point of Jekyl iſland; Frederica ſhall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the ſaid diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at Brunſwick; the diſtrict of St. Mary's ſhall include Great Setilla, Little Setilla, Crooked river and St. Mary's river, with the harbours, creeks and rivers, formed by the inlets of St. Andrew's and Amelia ſounds; and a collector for the ſaid diſtrict ſhall be appointed, to reſide at St. Mary's. And in each diſtrict it ſhall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit to unlade at any port or place within the diſtrict, and to appoint or put on board any ſhip or veſſel, for which a permit is granted, one or more ſearchers or inſpectors, as may be neceſſary for the ſecurity of the revenue.

[*To be continued.*]

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1789.

Mr. Scott, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for eſtabliſhing a Land-Office for the weſtern territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a ſtanding committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to preſent the ſame to the Preſident for his approbation and ſignature, and Mr. White and Mr. Patridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White, of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by Congreſs, and the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of ſaid States, &c.---brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, &c. which being finiſhed, it was voted that the bill ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage by Mr. Secretary Lear was received---informing, that he was directed by the Preſident of the United States to return to the Houſe, an act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed upon ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which had received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature: He then delivered in the act, and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department, with amendments.---

Alſo, That the Senate had appointed Mr. Wingate as a ſtanding committee, to join the committee appointed by the hon. Houſe to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and great ſeal of the United States, for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington, of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, brought in a report, which was alſo read and laid on the table.-----Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, Auguſt 3, 1789.

The engroſſed bill for regulating the coaſting trade, &c. was read a third time, and, on motion, recommitted, to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a land office for the weſtern territory was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Thurſday.

Mr. Sherman had leave of abſence for one week.

The bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, great ſeal, &c. was read, and made the order of the day for Friday.

Ordered that 100 copies of each of theſe bills be printed for the members.

The report of the committee on amendments was, on motion of Mr. Madiſon, made the order of the day for Wedneſday ſe'nnight.

Mr. Benſon introduced a reſolution to this purport.---That a committee be appointed, to join a committee of the Senate, to conſider and report when it will be convenient for Congreſs to adjourn; alſo, to report what buſineſs now before Congreſs muſt neceſſarily be attended to previous to a receſs, and what will be proper to poſtpone till the next ſeſſion---laid on the table.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, with the amendments propoſed by the Senate, being read, were acceded to in part---the conſideration of two articles was poſtponed till to-morrow.

The bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers, as ſent down from the Senate with the amendments, was taken into conſideration, and the ſeveral amendments acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

The bill for allowing compenſations for their ſervices to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, was taken up---and on motion of Mr. Smith (of S. C.) a clauſe was added to the bill, by which the Preſident is to have the uſe of furniture and other effects, now in his poſſeſſion, belonging to the United States.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow---and then the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 4, 1789.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying that the ſeſſions of the fœderal courts may not be reſtricted to the city of Philadelphia---laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for their ſervices, was read a third time, and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer in the late continental army, praying for an allowance for ſervices, which had not been compenſated---laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington preſented a memorial from Chriſtopher Collins, ſtating, that he had invented a Perambulator, upon more ſimple and adequate principles than has hitherto been diſcovered, and praying for an excluſive right to uſe and improve the ſame---laid on the table.

Mr. White, of the ſtanding committee to examine the enrolled bills, preſented the bill providing for the government of the weſtern territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct---the Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Burke, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for allowing a compenſation to the members of both Houſes, and to their reſpective officers: This bill provides that the compenſation ſhall be as follows, viz.

To each member of the Senate and Houſe, Six Dollars, per day.

Speaker of the Houſe Twelve Dollars per day.

To the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe, each Fifteen Hundred Dollars a year, and Two Dollars a day, each, during the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature:---One principal Clerk to each, at Three Dollars a day during the ſeſſion---One engroſſing Clerk to each, at Two Dollars a day during the ſeſſion.

Serjeant at Arms, Three Dollars a day during the ſeſſion.

Door Keeper to the Houſe and Senate, each, Seven Hundred and Thirty Dollars a year:

Aſſiſtant Door Keepers, during the ſeſſion, One Dollar and Fifty Cents a day each.

This bill was laid on the table.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and regulating the coaſting trade.

A clauſe was added to this bill, which provides for a ſuſpenſion of the bounty of five cents on every barrel of pickled fiſh, every quintal of dried fiſh, and every barrel of ſalted proviſions, exported from the United States, as allowed by the impoſt law, till after the laſt day of July, 1790.

The committee having finiſhed this bill, the Speaker reſumed the chair---the Houſe acceded to the ſeveral amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. Benſon's motion, introduced yeſterday, was taken up, and after a ſhort debate, a committee for the purpoſe therein mentioned, conſiſting of Mr. Carrol, Mr. Heiſter, and Mr. Wadſworth, was appointed.

The Houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the amendments to the treaſury bill propoſed by the Senate, on which a deciſion was poſtponed yeſterday---a lengthy debate enſued upon the ſubject, in which the ſubſtance of the argument upon the Preſident's power of removability was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendment of the Senate.

The Houſe adjourned at half after 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 5, 1789.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment, and paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, with the amendment propoſed by the Senate.

Alſo, paſſed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the Senate, for regulating the government of the weſtern territory.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade was read the third time, paſſed the Houſe, and ordered to be tranſmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his ſecretary, informing that he approved the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, and had ſigned the ſame.

The report of the committee, reſpecting the donation lands in the weſtern territories, granted by Virginia to the Virginia troops, late in the ſervice of the United States, was read a ſecond time: ordered, that a hundred copies therefore be printed for the uſe of the members.

Mr. White laid a motion on the table, for reſcinding a reſolution of the late Congreſs, reſpecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compenſating the ſervice of the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and their officers.

A motion was made, to ſtrike out ſix dollars per diem as a compenſation for each member.

Mr. Carrol called in queſtion the propriety of the motion, ſuppoſing the committee not at liberty to alter principles ſettled in the Houſe.

Mr. Page went into an argument to ſhow, that the ſum ought not to be diminiſhed; he thought ſix dollars a day not more than ſufficient to compenſate gentlemen for their trouble and expences; he was afraid of the conſequence which would reſult from a parſimonious proviſion for the legiſlature of the general government.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated a reduction of the allowance, becauſe he thought the temper of the people would be diſobliged by the largeneſs of the ſum: he did not think it more than a compenſation for the ſacrifices which gentlemen made, in dedicating their time and abilities to the public ſervice; but he judged it to be more than the abilities of the people were able to ſupport.

Mr. Vining joined the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Carrol) in ſuppoſing the motion out of order; and called upon the Chairman, Mr. Boudinot, to decide upon the point of order, which Mr. Boudinot did, by ſaying, that when a bill was committed to a committee of the whole, every part of it was open to debate and alteration. Mr. Vining then proceeded to oppoſe a deduction of the compenſation: he thought that gentlemen could not live, and reciprocate thoſe civilities which common politeneſs and their ſituation required, for a leſs ſum than propoſed in the bill. He preſumed it was not the intention of the Houſe to embarraſs the ſituation of gentlemen, who were at conſiderable expence in moving their families to the ſeat government, in order to be more at liberty to employ their attention to public buſineſs, and not have their minds divided between their domeſtic and public affairs. He thought that Congreſs might contemplate a deduction of the compenſation, when they ſhould be removed to a place leſs expenſive than the capital of one of the moſt conſiderable ſtates in the union. When that event took place---and he would join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) who had dropped a ſentiment yeſterday of the kind, in giving his conſent that it ſhould early take place---he thought that the expences of the civil liſt might then be properly reduced; but at preſent he could not think a leſs ſum, than that propoſed in the bill, was more than was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of the members of Congreſs: it was the averaged ſum of what was given to the members of the late Congreſs.

Mr. Fitzſimons thought every gentleman was adequate to form an opinion, in his own mind, from the facts within his knowledge, of what would be a proper compenſation for his ſervices and expences.

Mr. Sedgwick reprobated theſe ſentiments, as tending to preclude debate; for they would apply upon every other ſubject, as well as this.

Mr. Page again oppoſed the reduction, and joined in ſentiment with the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Fitzſimons) that much argument was unneceſſary.

The queſtion, for ſtriking out ſix dollars, was put, and determined in the negative 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compenſation to the ſpeaker, which met with a ſimilar fate.

The committee not having time to go through the bill, roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 6, 1789.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe of examining the enrollment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act concerning Light Houſes, the act for eſtabliſhing a department of War, and the act relative to the government of the Weſtern Territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the ſignature of the Speaker.

The order of the day, for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was poſtponed till Thurſday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books neceſſary for the uſe of Congreſs, and an eſtimate of the amount thereof, and the beſt mode of procuring them. The reſolution was read and laid on the table.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be allowed the members of Congreſs, and their officers, and having made ſome amendments to the bill, roſe and reported the ſame; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed;---it now ſtands as follows:

The wages of the Speaker Twelve Dollars per day, the other members Six Dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles diſtance from home.

The ſalary of the Chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The ſalary of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe, at the rate of 1500 Dollars per annum, and Two Dollars per day during the ſeſſions of Congreſs.

The firſt Clerks under the Secretary and Clerk of the Houſes, at Three Dollars per day, and the other clerks at two Dollars per day each.

The Serjeant at Arms Four Dollars per day during the ſeſſions.

The Door-keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their Aſſiſtants, Two Dollars per day, during the ſeſſions.

A meſſage was receive from the Senate, that they inſiſted on their amendments to the Treaſury-bill, reſpecting the removeability of the Secretary by the Preſident.

That they had agreed to the reſolution of the Houſe for appointing a committee to report what buſineſs ought to be finiſhed previous to the adjournment.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

Articles of a truce agreed upon at War Ford, on French Bread river, June 16, 1789, between the Hon. John Steele, Eſq; on behalf of the ſtate of North-Carolina, and the Head Men and Warriors of the Cherokee nation.

Art. I. THAT each party, meaning North-Carolina and the Cherokee Nation, ſhall without delay ſurrender all the priſoners now in captivity, at a place, and to perſons hereafter to be appointed.

Art. II. That all papers, horſes, negroes, and other property now in being, which were taken from the citizens of North-Carolina, ſhall be reſtored at the treaty.

Art. III. That the white people as they are now ſettled on the frontiers of North Carolina ſhall remain in perfect ſecurity, until the time of holding the treaty, which will be as ſoon as poſſible.

Art. IV. That in the mean time there ſhall be an entire ceſſation of hoſtilities on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, as well as the Indians; and ſhould the lawleſs of either nation commit any kind of violence, complaint ſhall be made, and not retaliation on the innocent.

Art. V. Should the Creek Indians make an attempt to paſs through the Cherokee country, with deſign to attack or moleſt our frontier, the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation ſhall uſe their influence to prevent or turn them back; but on this proving ineffectual, information ſhall immediately be given to all the frontier ſettlements of ſuch deſign.

Art. VI. The citizens of North-Carolina ſhall have liberty to travel the new road to and from Cumberland ſettlements, without interruption, until the treaty may be held.

The buſineſs being thus finiſhed, Mr. Steele addreſſed the people at the frontier, a number of whom were preſent, and urged the neceſſity of their ſtrict obſervance of the articles of a truce, being as eſſential to their intereſt individually, as to the public at large.

The Indians, about 500 in number, with moſt of the head men of the nation, were plentifully ſupplied with proviſions, and left French Broad river on the 19th day of June in fine ſpirits, to return to their reſpective towns.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Auguſt 8.

An independent people ſhould do every thing in their power to procure, within themſelves, the raw materials neceſſary for their own manufacturers, and encourage thoſe manufacturers in preference to all others. The buſineſs of hat-making has been carried on to great extent in this country, and the hatters complain of the ſcarcity of wool to make coarſe hats. This is the ſeaſon of the year for ſhearing lambs, which not only procures an immediate profit to the owner, but experience has evinced is beneficial to the next year's fleece, by making it finer, and thicker ſet. It is hoped the farmers, as friends to their country, will attend to this hint.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 12.

The ſtate of SOUTH-CAROLINA have determined to call A CONVENTION, for the purpoſe of reviſing their STATE CONSTITUTION, in order to render the ſame conformable to THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and to improve a political ſyſtem formed in the confuſion of an invaſive war, and at a time when THE AMERICAN MIND, ſtrong, penetrating and juſt as it now is, was only in its INFANCY. The adoption of the fœderal conſtitution was but *half* a revolution from anarchy to government; for, tho' the ſpirit of that admirable ſyſtem militates againſt almoſt every error of the ſtate conſtitutions, yet it does not repeal any of thoſe errors, however manifeſt, but what actually interfere with it. Thus, for example, one ſtate conſtitution renders a belief in the trinity neceſſary to holding a civil employment; another eſtabliſhes a repreſentation of the people upon unequal, i. e. *unjuſt* principles; a third keeps the people for ever in a ferment, by directing general elections *every ſix months*; a fourth deſtroys the ſtability of the laws, by committing the legiſlative to a ſingle houſe; a fifth renders the judges *ſervile* and not *independent*, by giving their election to the legiſlature *once in every year*. When theſe, and other allowed improprieties ſhall be done away, *then*, and *not till then*, will the revolution from anarchy to juſt government be complete.

A correſpondent, who anxiouſly deſires to ſee the republican form of our governments rendered *perpetual*, expreſſes a hope that the equal diviſion of eſtates, among the heirs of a perſon dying without a will, may be engrafted, by the propoſed convention, upon the ſtate conſtitution, as the legiſlature itſelf ought not to be permitted to make a law againſt the ſpirit of genuine republicaniſm. It is ſtrange that an enlightened people ſhould continue to follow the principles of the feudal ſyſtem in any degree, when all feudal conſiderations have loſt their weight!

A correſpondent has been informed, that the different Collectors of the poor, and other taxes, are calling on the inhabitants of this city for their taxes for the preſent year---A numerous claſs of citizens are very anxious to know whether the enormous ſum of eight thouſand pounds, and that in ſpecie, poor tax of the laſt year, together with the other taxes, were collected and paid into the treaſury, as ſome doubts have ariſen in the minds of thoſe who are generally the firſt in paying theirs, that conſiderable ſums remain unpaid for the laſt and former year---It was obſerved by a judicious writer, lately, and very juſtly, that he who is very punctual in the payment of his taxes ſhould be informed, if required (and by the bye, every perſon ought to make it a point to know) whether his neighbour has done the ſame, and that the different Collectors act impartially: If this was the caſe, that meritorious claſs of citizens, who are punctual in diſcharging their quota, would not be diſtreſſed in the manner they have been, to make up the deficiencies of thoſe who are wilfully negligent; many of whom, from report, are men of conſiderable property, conſequently abler to pay than the poor induſtrious mechanic, to whom the Collectors are rigidly exact. It is ſaid, and with truth, as will appear by the books to any perſon who will be at the trouble to look at them, that numbers of wealthy citizens are in arrears from one to three years. Some enquiry into this matter, by thoſe more immediately concerned, is expected.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, North-Carolina, to his friend in Peterſburg, dated July 27, 1789.

"Yeſterday evening a tremendous cloud roſe to the north-weſt of this place, which in the ſpace of half an hour began to diſcharge itſelf, with violent guſts of wind, amazing currents of rain, and aſtoniſhing quantities of hail, of unuſual diameter, which nearly covered the face of the earth. The trepidation which this war of elements produced amongſt the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, is beyond the pencil's power to delineate. No real damage, however, enſued, to the perſonal ſafety of any one; the evils attending man exiſted only in fearful apprehenſions. But the deſtructive effects of this diſaſter, or viſitation (call it what you pleaſe) on the vegetable tribe are very great. Whole fields of corn, that ſtood reared in exact and beautiful order, were laid almoſt level with the ground, pointing in every direction. Trees alſo, of ſtately tops and extended branches, were alike ſtripped of their fruits and foliage---nor did the various ſpecies of the vine, that lay in more humble poſture, eſcape the dreadful fury. The cotton, which was uncommonly promiſing, ſhared the fate of all its neighbouring plants----The tobacco, which expanded its luxuriant leaves, at once to invite commerce and reward the huſbandman for his care and toil, has alſo ſunk down under the mighty combination of wind and water. I have not yet learned how far the violence extended, but hope that you were exempted from ſo heavy a calamity.

"And on the night before laſt, the houſe of Mr. Barkſdale, in this town, was ſtruck with lightning in the weſt end of the ſecond ſtory; the weather boarding was rent off, ſome of the ſtuds were ſhivered, and yet the window-glaſs, which was in the midſt of the damage, was not even cracked---ſeveral perſons were aſleep in that end of the room, and none of them received any injury, and only one felt the ſhock.---Philoſophy! account for this---or in ſilence adore that Being, who rideth upon the clouds, and holdeth the elements in the hollow of his hand."

SHARP DELANY, Eſq; is appointed Collector, FREDERICK PHILE, Eſq; Naval-Officer, and SAMUEL MERIDITH, Eſq; Surveyor, for the Port of Philadelphia.

A Commencement for conferring Degrees by the Univerſity of Pennſylvania was held on the 30th and 31ſt ult. The proceſſion, each day, moved about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from the Hall of the Univerſity, on the State-houſe ſquare, to the German Reformed Church in Race-ſtreet, in the order following; viz.

The lower Schools, preceded by the Janitor.
The Latin, Mathemetical, and German Schools.
The Freſhman Claſs.
The junior Philoſophical Claſs.
The ſenior Claſs, in their collegiate dreſs.
Young Gentlemen about to be admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts.
Former Graduates of the Inſtitution, now in the city.
Medical Graduates.
Faculty of the Univerſity.
The Truſtees.
The Hon. the Speaker of the General Aſſembly.
The Hon. the Supreme Executive Council.

On approaching near to the church, the line of proceſſion halted. All the diviſions, which had thus far preceded the Executive Council, Truſtees, &c. formed an avenue, through which thoſe bodies ſeverally paſſed along; the line entering the church in order reverſed. Solemn inſtrumental muſic uſhered them in---continuing while they were taking their ſeats. The exerciſes then enſued.

On the 30th Day.

Prayer ſuitable to the occaſion---By the Provoſt.

Salutatory Oration, in Latin---digreſſion before the cloſe in Engliſh, remonſtrating againſt the neglect of female education---By Mr. Samuel Miller, near Dover, Delaware ſtate.

Oration, on the diſadvantages of faction and diſunion, eſpecially in republics---by Mr. William Boys, of Philadelphia.

An Oration, ironical, in favour of ardent ſpirits. By Mr. George M. Baynton, of Philadelphia.

Oration, on wit and ludicrous compoſition---By Mr. George Williamſon, of Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

Oration, on the advantages of living in a ſtate of natural liberty---By Mr. Robert Frazier, of Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

Oration, on the advantages of living in civil government---By Mr. George Lochman, of Philadelphia.

Oration, on the neceſſity and policy of encouraging American manufactures----By Mr. Cæſar A. Rodney, of Dover, Delaware ſtate.

Oration, on the beauties of nature---By Mr. Samuel Hazlehurſt, of Philadelphia.

Oration, on the abſurdity of Duelling, to ſettle private affronts---By Mr. Richard Renſhaw, of Philadelphia.

German Oration, on the importance of education----By the Rev. Mr. Philip Pauli, one of the Tutors of the Univerſity.

On the 31ſt.

Muſic---while the proceſſion is entering into the church, and taking their ſeats.

Prayer by the Vice-Provoſt.

Oration, on the importance of cultivating oratory in popular governments---By Mr. Marcus H. Khul, of Philadelphia.

Oration, on the diſadvantages of orders of nobility in republics---By Mr. Andrew Rhea, of Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania.

Oration, on the State of civil ſociety at different periods---By Mr. M'Cullough, of Philadelphia.

Oration, on the regulation of public ſports and amuſements---By Mr. Benjamin F. Weſt, of Philadelphia.

Dialogue, in verſe, on the fœderal government, between Mr. George M. Baynton, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Samuel Miller.

Oration, on novelty---By Mr. Tho. T. Hewſon, Philadelphia.

German Oration, in honor of the German nation, with a particular addreſs to the German Incorporated Society of Philadelphia---By Mr. George Lochman, of ditto.

A Violin and Vocal-Solo--By Mr. Koenig, a youth lately from Germany.

Conferring of Degrees---By the Provoſt.

Valedictory Oration---By Mr. John Davidſon, of Philadelphia.

The Charge to the Students---By the Provoſt.

Concluding prayer and benediction---By the Vice-Provoſt.

Inſtrumental muſic, conducted in ſuperior taſte and agreeableneſs by a number of gentleman, filled up the proper intervals.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following Students.

Mr. John Davidſon, Mr. Robert Davidſon, Mr. George M. Baynton, Mr. William Boys, Mr. Robert Frazier, Mr. Samuel Hazlehurſt, Mr. Thomas T. Hewſon, Mr. Marcus H. Kuhl, Mr. George Lochman, Mr. Samuel M'Cullough, Mr. Samuel Miller, Mr. Richard Renſhaw, Mr. Cæſar A. Rodney, Mr. Andrew Rhea, Mr. Benjamin Weſt, Mr. George Williamſon, and Mr. Joſiah Bailey.

The Degree of Bachelor of Phyſic was conferred on Meſſrs. Frederick Zerbant, Theodore Johnſon, and Charles Harris.

The Degree of Doctor of Phyſic was conferred on Mr. Edward Miller, of Dover, Delaware ſtate.

The Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Mr. Jonathan Condy, Mr. William Duffield, Mr. Henry Helmuth, Mr. Joſeph Hopkinſon, Mr. Iſaac Telfair, Mr. James Kelly, Mr. David Johnſon, Mr. Robert Porter, Mr. Samuel Kerr, Rev. Philip Paull, and Rev. Stephen Sykes.

A ſplendid and very large aſſembly were preſent each day, and in particular the Corporation of the city, the German Society, the Faculty, and ſome of the Truſtees of the College of Philadelphia. The Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church now ſitting did alſo honor the exhibition by their preſence.

The attention and complacency ſhewn by ſuch a multitude of citizens and ſtrangers, among whom were many of the moſt approved taſte and underſtanding, gave a decided atteſtation to the high merit of the ſeveral young gentlemen who ſpoke; and indicated their ſentiments of the Inſtitution in general.

The diſtinguiſhed civility of the Rev. Dr. Weiberg, and the Veſtry of his church, in accommodating the Univerſity on this occaſion with their ſpacious venerable building, hath very gratefully impreſſed the minds of all concerned.

The Truſtees and Faculty of the College of Philadelphia have, by diploma, granted the degree of Doctor in Divinity, to the Rev. Robert Smith, Rector of St. Philip's, and Principal of Charleſton College, in South-Carolina; the Rev. Edward Baſs, Rector of St. Paul's, Newbury Port, and Biſhop elect of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire; and the Rev. Samuel Parker, Rector of Trinity Church, Boſton.

On the morning of the 3d inſtant departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, at the houſe of the Right Reverend Biſhop White, in this city, the Reverend DAVID GRIFFITH, D. D. one of the Deputies to the General Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, from the ſtate of Virginia, and formerly Biſhop elect of that ſtate. On the following day his remains were carried to Chriſt-Church, preceded by the Clergy of the different denominations in this city, and followed by Biſhop White and the Colleague of the deceaſed, and all the Members of the Convention, as mourners, the pall being ſupported by ſix ſenior Clergymen of the Epiſcopal Church in their reſpective ſtates. The funeral was attended by the Veſtries of the ſeveral Proteſtant Epiſcopal Churches, and by many of the principal Inhabitants. A Sermon, well adapted to the mournful occaſion, was preached by the Reverend William Smith, D. D. Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia; after which the corpſe was interred in a vault in the church-yard. This Gentleman had filled various departments, as well civil as religious, and in all had conducted himſelf with ſuch decency of deportment and ſtrict attention to duty, as will embalm his memory with his friends, and, when grief ſhall begin to yield to reflection, will furniſh moſt effectual and moſt laſting conſolation to his family.

SMALL CHANGE,

Equal to GOLD or SILVER.

(COPY.)

Bank of North-America, Auguſt 6, 1789.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of a Board of Directors of the Bank of North-America, this day made, you are requeſted, and hereby fully authoriſed to print, for the uſe of the ſaid Bank, a number of Tickets of the denomination of Three-Ninetieths of a Dollar, equal to Three Pence Specie, and a certain number of Tickets of the denomination of One-Ninetieth part of a Dollar, equal to One Penny Specie, by which the Bank promiſe to pay to the Bearer, on demand, the ſums therein ſeverally mentioned. Each Ticket is to bear date the 6th of Auguſt, 1789, and at the foot of each, the name of *Tench Francis*, Caſhier, is to be printed. As this reſolution has been taken merely for the public convenience at this juncture, when the circulation of Copper Coin is nearly ſuſpended, it is hoped the meaſure will be approved of, and for the redemption in Specie of ſuch Notes or Tickets as you ſhall print in purſuance of theſe directions, The Bank of North-America will hold itſelf bound.

For the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America,

(Signed) THOMAS WILLING, *Preſident.*

To Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing commiſſion, a quantity of *Small Promiſſory Notes*, payable to the bearer, on demand, are ready to be diſpoſed of at the Bank, in quantities amounting to one or more dollars to one perſon. Auguſt 12.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

To be SOLD,

AVERY valuable Plantation, ſituate in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, containing 150 acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below and three above, ſtone kitchen, a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with one ſtory above for grain, done in the beſt manner, a large frame barn, ſufficient to hold all the grain, a ſtone ſhed 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, two ſtories high, done off for horſes and cows in the beſt manner; 300 grafted apple-trees of the beſt kind, maydukes, plumb-trees and 100 cherry-trees, 20 acres of watered meadow, and 60 acres of good woodland, the plough-land as good as any in the county, all in good repair.

Likewiſe to be ſold, another valuable Plantation, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log kitchen and log barn, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, 15 acres of watered meadow, and ten acres more can be made and watered, and 50 acres of good woodland; there are two ſtreams of water running thro' the land, ſufficient for a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, with twenty feet fall; this place joins Dr. Bernard Vanleer's land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Reading Forge, or to ALEXANDER CLAY, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

Auguſt 4, 1789.

WHEREAS Mary Fenemore, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forewarn any perſon to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM FENEMORE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages, lots of ground and annuities, viz.

No. 1. Two brick meſſuages or tenements (each two ſtories high) with a butcher's ſlaughter-houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Budd-ſtreet, between Green-ſtreet and Coats-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Budd-ſtreet about 54 feet, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 67 feet; bounded on the north by ground of on the eaſt by on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, and partly by a four feet wide alley, and on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. One other lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid Green-ſtreet 22 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 89 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot, and partly by another lot, hereafter deſcribed, on the north by the laſt deſcribed lot, on the eaſt by and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 3. A yearly rent charge or ſum of eighteen dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate and adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot on the weſt, containing in front on Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 18 feet, and in length north and ſouth 60 feet, bounded on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot, on the north by a lot hereafter deſcribed, on the eaſt by the laſt deſcribed lot, and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, whereon is erected a ſmall frame meſſuage.

No. 4. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of twenty dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate and adjoining to the laſt deſcribed lot to the weſt (being the corner of Budd and Green-ſtreets) containing in front on Green-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in length or depth on Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid 75 feet, bounded on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet, on the north by the next deſcribed lot, on the eaſt partly by the laſt and next deſcribed lots, and on the ſouth by Green-ſtreet aforeſaid, whereon there is erected a frame meſſuage, in the tenure of William Will, houſe-carpenter.

No. 5. Alſo one other yearly rent charge or ſum of ten dollars, iſſuing and payable out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Budd-ſtreet; containing in front 10 feet, and continuing that breadth for the diſtance of 20 feet, then widening to the ſouthward 15 feet, which makes the back part the width of 25 feet, for the diſtance of 18 feet, with the privilege of the before mentioned 4 feet wide alley; bounded on the north by the ſaid alley, on the eaſt by the ſecond lot deſcribed, on the ſouth by the back end of the third and fourth lots above deſcribed, and on the weſt by Budd-ſtreet aforeſaid; whereon is erected a ſmall meſſuage, in the tenure of

No. 6. Alſo a yearly rent charge of ſix pounds, iſſuing and payable out of two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, one of them containing in breadth on Taper-alley 36 feet, and in length 54 feet, bounded northward by ground of Mr. Benjamin Horner, ſouthward partly by ground of ſaid Benjamin Horner, and partly by the next deſcribed lot, and weſtwerd by Taper-alley; and the other lot containing in breadth on Green-ſtreet 27 feet, and in length 71 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of Gerardus Clarkſon, weſtward by ground of Benjamin Horner, northward by the deſcribed lot, and ſouthward by Green-ſtreet.

The whole of the above deſcribed lots, and the yearly rent charges, are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of £21 10 0. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Philip Reybold, JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A two ſtory frame houſe and lot of land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, nearly oppoſite to St. Peter's church; containing in front on Third-ſtreet about 20 feet, and in length or depth 75 feet; bounded eaſt by ground of John Miller, weſt by Third-ſtreet, north by the next deſcribed lot, and ſouth by ground of James Forreſt, deceaſed.

No. 2. Alſo, one other two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, adjoining the aforeſaid lot; bounded eaſtward by ground of John Miller, weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Thomas Attmore, and ſouthward by the above deſcribed lot. Said lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £13 10 0 per annum: Taken in execution as the property of Abſalom ones, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a large three ſtory brick houſe, a two ſtory brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Market-ſtreet about 16 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of Dr. Joſeph Redman, weſtward by Thomas Moore's meſſuage, northward by Market-ſtreet, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Fiſher---This place is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs, being the fourth houſe from the Old Coffee-Houſe, ſubject to ---------: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 12th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 36 feet, and in length or depth 77 feet; bounded on the eaſt by the eſtate of Joſeph Wharton, deceaſed, on the weſt by ground of Thomas Mitchell, on the ſouth by ground now or late of ------ Gaſkell, and on the north by Lombard-ſtreet; ſubject to -------: Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of William Young, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons, a ſmall dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on her forehead, under part of her eye lid of the right ſide tore out, a very thick neck and mane,---mane and tail black, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſign of the Seven Stars, oppoſite the one mile ſtone, on the Frankford road, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. July 25, 1789. § FREDERICK HIMES.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 29th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two certain three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and two ſtory frame houſe, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, and the ſouth ſide of a 20 feet alley, leading from Second to Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by ground of Peter Gaſkill and wife, weſtward by other part of the large lot hereafter mentioned, and northward by ſaid alley; ſubject to the yearly rent or quantity of 85 ounces of ſilver, not coarſer than the preſent ſtandard of the kingdom of France, being deemed a proportionable part of a certain yearly rent or quantity of 165 ounces 5 pennyweights and 21 grains of ſilver, chargeable on, and yearly iſſuing out of a certain large lot (of which the above is part) containing in breadth on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or front on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid 20 feet alley 225 feet to a ſtreet called Barron-ſtreet: Taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Smith, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 17th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Merſhon, in Jenkintown, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 200 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Lukens and others. This plantation is looked upon as one of the foremoſt in the county, the arable part being of an excellent quality, the meadow ground extenſive and good, with a proportion of woodland. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Boutcher, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Mr. Weber, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Evan Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Bruner, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, griſt and ſaw-mill, and 40 acres of good land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, bounded by land of Francis Leidich and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Adam Warthman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereuto belonging, ſituate in Potts-town, adjoining lands of General St. Clair and Henry Toland. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Childs, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. ------- -------, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Philip Yoſt and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Peter Reifsnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Weſt Cheſter, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Floyd, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon, William Clinton and Robert Cain. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Montgomery and wife, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of Auguſt next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Pikeland, ſituate in the ſaid county of Cheſter, bounded and deſcribed as follows, that is to ſay, beginning at a marked hickory, ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the county of Cheſter; from thence running ſouth-weſt by a line of marked trees, 2572 perches to a poſt ſet in the ground, near a marked hickory tree; from thence north-weſt by a line of marked trees, 870 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground near a marked oak; from thence north-eaſt by a line of marked trees, 1012 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, between a black-oak and a white-oak, marked; from thence ſouth-eaſt, 435 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground; from thence north eaſt by a line of marked trees 1900 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, ſtanding by the ſaid river Schuylkill, and from thence running by the ſeveral courſes of the ſaid river, the ſeveral diſtances of the ſaid ſeveral courſes, amounting in all to 602 perches, to the firſt mentioned hickory tree, the place of beginning: containing in the whole the quantity of 10116 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; on which tract are ſeveral mills, and a great number of very valuable buildings and well improved farms. The whole ſeized and taken in execution, on a judgment obtained in the ſupreme court, by Samuel Hoare, againſt Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, and others, the terretenants of the ſaid tract.

The terms of ſale are as follow: One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ten days after ſale. But if default ſhall be made in payment of the one third of the purchaſe-money, as aforeſaid, the land will be ſet up again immediately.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of April laſt, a bay MARE COLT, riſing two years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the expence of keeping in three weeks from the date hereof.

¶ ABRAHAM DUFFIELD.

Crocked-Billet, Auguſt 4, 1789.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrell and others: The other in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 50 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Starrell and others; the whole taken in execution as the eſtate of James Templin, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Gerrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 210 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Mordecai Peirſoll, James Neſbitt and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Auſtin, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that noted Tavern, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, well known by the name of the White Horſe, containing 120 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Templeton, Thomas Kennedy and others: The land is very fertile, the Manſion-houſe, ſheds and other out buildings are large and commodious, and the ſtand is ſuppoſed to be equal to any, for a public houſe, in the county; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Kerlin, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1789.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, (if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of *Robert Irwin*, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, the ſign of the White Horſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Zane-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth about 130 feet, be the ſame more or leſs; there are erected thereon a brick kitchen, about 16 feet in front, and 18 or 19 feet in depth; a frame kitchen adjoining thereto, and frame ſtables. Alſo two other lots, (which, from their ſituation, cannot be divided) nearly oppoſite the former, one containing in front on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; the other at the foot of the latter, containing alſo 20 feet in front, and in length or depth 40 feet alſo; the firſt deſcribed lot with the brick kitchen thereon is ſubject to the payment of £6 per annum to Joſeph Potts, and the back lot laſt deſcribed ſubject to the payment of 40*ſ.* to William Shipley; the ſecond deſcribed lot is clear of ground rent. The premiſes will be ſhewn by either of the ſubſcribers to any perſon applying.

Any one inclining to purchaſe all or either of the ſaid lots may know the terms before the day of ſale, by applying to

DAVID EVERHART, or) *Adminiſtrators of John*
GEORGE BIGLER,) *Bigler, deceaſed.*

To be Sold by the Subſcribers,

The following Tracts of Land, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania:

TWenty tracts (containing about 6000 acres) of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaqui, in the forks of the Suſquehanna, about 15 miles from Sunbury, the county town of Northumberland, (adjoining land of James Tilghman, Eſq; Valentine Meſſerſmith, Oliver Cary, and Turbut Francis, and lately the property of Samuel Purviance;) which, from its favourable ſituation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become a very conſiderable commercial town. The quality of ſaid land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow ground; the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of the Chiliſquaqui creek, on one of which, near the center of the tract, is a very good mill-ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of the Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 from the weſt branch of that river. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water, and will afford a moſt deſirable ſettlement for a number of families. Patents will be obtained previous to making the purchaſers a deed, and an indiſputable title given by the ſubſcribers, who will attend at Sunbury during the Auguſt Court of Common Pleas, which will be on the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt. A reaſonable credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars enquire of Col. William Wilſon, or Thomas Grant, Eſq; at Sunbury.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
FRANCIS WEST,
GEORGE BICKHAM.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

RICHARD DOWNING,
Philadelphia, WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
July 25th, 1789. SETH WILLIS,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1789. THE NUMB. 3090.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1789.

An ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of the Duties imposed by law on the Tonnage of* Ships *or* Vessels, *and on* Goods, Wares *and* Merchandizes, *imported into the United States.*

(Continued from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, That every port of entry established by this act, shall be a port of delivery also: Provided always, That no ship or vessel, not wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Portland, Falmouth, Dighton, Salem, Gloucester, Newbury-Port, Marblehead, Sherbourne, Boston, Plymouth, Wiscasset, Machias and Penobscot, in the state of Massachusetts; New-London or New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth Amboy or Burlington, in the state of New-Jersey; Philadelphia; Wilmington, New-Castle, and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-Town on Potowmac, Chester-Town, Town-Creek, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Digge's landing, Snow-Hill and Carrollsburgh, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbana, York-Town, West Point, Hampton, Bermuda-hundred, City-Point, Rocket's landing, Norfolk or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Charleston, George-town, or Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; or in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick or St. Mary's, in the state of Georgia; nor shall any ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, be admitted to enter at any other than the following ports, to wit: Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire; Boston, Newbury-Port, Salem, Gloucester, Portland or Falmouth, in the state of Massachusetts; New-London, or New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Perth Amboy; Philadelphia; Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore-Town, Annapolis or George-Town, in the state of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk or Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia; Charleston, George-Town or Beaufort, in the state of South-Carolina; Sunbury or Savannah, in the state of Georgia: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel from making entry with the collector of any port or district, in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from whence she may have sailed on such a voyage.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-Port, New-London (except the port of Stonington in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda hundred and City-point, York-town or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbanna in the said district) shall first come to at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make entry, deliver a manifest of her cargo, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, tonnage, port-fees and charges, in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any other district, not under like restrictions by this act, or to either of the ports of Stotington, or Urbanna, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and then make legal entry within the time by this act limited.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he passes by the port of Town-creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposite with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to any district on the Potowmack, shall, before he pass by the rivers St. Mary's and Yeocomico, and immediately after his arrival, deposite with the surveyor at St. Mary's, or the collector at Yeocomico, as may be most convenient, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, including a declaration of the port at which the same is to be entered; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbanna, and immediately after his arrival, deposite with the surveyor for that port a like manifest; and if bound to the district of Bermuda-hundred or City-point, shall, before he pass by Elizabeth-river, and immediately after his arrival, deposite with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector for the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made, without which certificate no such entry shall be received.

And be it further enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act shall be as follows: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval officer and surveyor, it shall be the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents, made or exhibited to him by the master or commander of and ship or vessel, conformably to the regulations prescribed by this act; to make due entry and record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests, and the packages, marks and numbers contained therein; to receive the entry of all ships and vessels, and of all the goods, wares and merchandize imported in such ships or vessels, together with the original invoices thereof; to estimate the duties payable thereon, and to endorse the same on each entry; to receive all monies paid for duties, and to take all bonds for securing the payment of duties; to grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods; to employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors, at the several ports within his district, together with such persons as shall be necessary to serve in the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, storehouses for the safe keeping of goods, together with such scales, weights and measures as shall be deemed necessary, and to perform all other duties which shall be assigned to him by law. It shall be the duty of the naval-officer to receive copies of all manifests, to estimate and record the duties on each entry made with the collector, and to correct any error made therein, before a permit to unlade or deliver shall be granted; to countersign all permits and clearances granted by the collector. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers within his district, and the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to go on board ships or vessels arriving within his district, or to put on board one or more inspectors; to ascertain by an hydrometer, what distilled spirits shall be of Jamaica proof, rating all distilled spirits which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof, and to examine whether the goods imported are conformable to the entries thereof; and the said surveyors shall in all cases be subject to the controul of the collector and naval-officer.

And be it further enacted, That every collector appointed in virtue of this act, in case of his necessary absence, sickness, or inability to execute the duties of his office, may appoint a deputy, duly authorised under his hand and seal, to execute and perform on his behalf all and singular the powers, functions and duties of collector of the district to which he the said principal is attached, who shall be answerable for the neglect of duty, or other malconduct of his said deputy in the execution of the office.

And be it further enacted, that in case of the disability or death of any collector, the duties and authorities vested in him by this act shall devolve on his deputy, if any such hath been appointed (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable) and the said deputy shall exercise the authority and perform all the duties, until a successor shall be appointed. But in cases where no deputy is appointed, the authorities and duties of the disabled or deceased collector shall devolve upon the naval-officer of the same district, until a successor, duly authorised and sworn, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of the said office.

And be it further enacted, That at such of the ports established by this act, to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall execute all the duties herein required to be done by the collector and naval-officer at other ports. That at such ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall possess all the powers, and execute, as far as may be, all the duties prescribed to a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, at the ports where such officers are established; that at such ports of delivery only, to which a surveyor is assigned, it shall be his duty to receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector; to enter and record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; to take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without such permit, and to perform all other duties required to be done by a surveyor: That at such ports of delivery only, to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to attend the unlading and delivery of goods, or in cases of necessity, to employ a proper person or persons for that purpose, who shall possess the power, and be entitled to the like compensation allowed to inspectors during the time they are employed. Every collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall attend in person at the port or district for which he is appointed, and before he enters on the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation in the form following, to wit: "I, ------, do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will truly and faithfully execute and perform all the duties of a ------ of the port or district of ------ according to law, and the best of my skill and ability." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered by any justice of the peace, and a certificate thereof, under the hand and seal of such justice, tranfmitted within three months thereafter to the comptroller of the treasury: Any collector, naval-officer or surveyor failing herein, shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, recoverable with costs in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer. And no weigher, gauger, measurer or inspector, shall execute the duties of his office, until he shall have taken the above oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively keep fair and true accounts of all their transactions relative to their duty as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer appointed by law to superintend the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose: And the collectors of the different ports shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorised to direct the same, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and shall also, once in every three months, or oftener, if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the department or officer before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That every master or other person, having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, bound to any port of the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall deliver upon demand, to any officer or other person lawfully authorised who shall first come on board his ship or vessel, two manifests, signed by the said master or person having command, and specifying in words (and not in figures) a true account of the loading which such ship or vessel had on board at the port from which she last sailed, and at the time of her sailing, or at any time since, the packages, marks and numbers, and noting thereon to what port in the United States such ship or vessel is bound, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom the goods are consigned, or in cases where the goods are shipped to order, the names of the shippers, noting the goods consigned to their order. One of which manifests, such officer, or other person, shall sign, and return to the master or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel, certifying thereon, as nearly as may be, the time when the same was produced, and that a like manifest was delivered to him; and shall transmit the other manifest to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound.

And be it further enacted, That the master or other person, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel (ships and vessels of war excepted) coming into, or arriving in any of the ports or districts of the United States, or in any of the creeks or harbours thereof, shall, within forty eight hours after such arrival, repair to the office of the collector of the district where such vessel shall so arrive, and shall report to the said collector, the place from whence he last sailed, with the name and burthen of his ship or vessel, and shall deliver to such collector, two manifests, agreeably to the directions of this act, unless he shall before have delivered one manifest to some officer, or other person lawfully authorised in manner as herein before is required; in which case he shall deliver the manifest, certified as aforesaid, together with such documents as are usually furnished in the port from whence they came, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the collector or other proper officer, which oath or affirmation he or they are authorised and required to administer, and shall be in the words following, to wit: "I, ------, do solemny swear or affirm (as the case may be) that this is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true manifest of all the goods, wares and merchandize on board the ---- ---, at the port from which she last sailed, at the time of her sailing or at any time since, and of which vessel I am at present master," And if the master or other person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall refuse or neglect to make entry, or deliver his manifests and documents, pursuant to the directions of this act, or to take the oath or affirmation herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered, from any ship or vessel, but in open day, or without a permit from the collector for that purpose; and if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall suffer or permit the same, such master and commander, and every other person who shall be aiding or assisting in landing, removing, housing or otherwise securing the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every offence; shall moreover be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to advertise the names of all such persons in the public gazette of the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction. And all goods, wares and merchandize, so landed or discharged, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs; and where the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure: Provided always, That if any ship or vessel, compelled by distress of weather, or other sufficient cause, shall put into any port or place of the United States, other than that to which she was actually destined, the master, or other person having command, shall, within forty eight hours next after his arrival, make report and deliver a true manifest of his cargo to the collector of the port or district; and moreover shall, within twenty-four hours, make protest in the usual form before a notary public or justice of the peace, of the cause and circumstances of such distress; and if it shall appear to the collector, that there is a necessity for unloading such ship or vessel, he shall grant permission, and appoint a proper officer to attend the unloading thereof; and all goods, wares and merchandize so unladen, shall be stored under the direction, and subject to the safe keeping of such collector; but if any part thereof shall be of a perishable nature, or it may be necessary to make sale of any part thereof to defray the expences of such vessel or cargo, the said collector shall grant a licence to the master, commander, or owner, to dispose of so much thereof as are perishable, or shall be necessary to defray such expences: Provided, That the duties thereon be first paid or secured: And provided also, That such necessity be made appear by the wardens of the port, or other persons legally authorised to certify the same; and where there are no such persons, by the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the neighbourhood, best acquainted with matters of that kind.

And be it further enacted, That every person having goods, wares or merchandize, in any ship or vessel, which shall arrive in any port of entry, or of delivery only, shall make entry with the collector of the port or district where the same shall arrive, of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the number of packages, and the marks, numbers and contents of each (or if in bulk, the quantity and quality) together with an account of the nett prime cost thereof; and shall moreover produce to the collector the original invoice or invoices, together with the bills of loading: And the said collector shall estimate and endorse the duties on the said entry, the party making such entry taking an oath or affirmation, that it contains the whole of the goods, wares and merchandize imported by him, or to him consigned in such ship or vessel, which shall then have come to his knowledge, and that the said invoice contains, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the nett prime cost thereof, and that if he shall afterwards discover any other or greater quantity than is contained in such entry, he will make due report and entry thereof: And the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector, and the entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same. Provided, That in all cases where the party making entry shall reside ten miles or upwards from such port, the affidavit or affirmation of such party, taken before a justice of the peace, and by him endorsed on the original invoices, shall be as effectual as if administered and endorsed by the collector.

And be it further enacted, That all such entries so authenticated by the collector, together with a copy of the same made out by the party, shall, before any permit is granted for the landing of any goods, wares or merchandize therein contained, be examined by the naval-officer (where such officer is established) who shall countersign the same, and retaining one, shall return the other certified to the party, together with the bills of lading, and invoice or invoices; and on such certified entries being returned to the collector, and the duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, he shall grant a permit for the unlading and landing the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned. And at such ports for which no naval-officer is appointed, the collector shall grant like permits for the unlading and landing of all such goods as shall be so entered, and the duties thereof paid or secured.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector, naval officer and surveyor, of any port of entry or delivery at which any ship or vessel may arrive, to put on board such ship or vessel one or more inspectors, who shall make known to the person having charge of such ship or vessel, the duties he is to perform by virtue of this act, and such inspector shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered without a permit from the proper officer, authorising the same; and shall enter, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the contents of each permit, specifying the marks and numbers of each package, and a description thereof, with the name of the person to whom such permit was granted; and if, at the expiration of fifteen working days after such ship or vessel shall begin to unload her cargo, there shall be found on board, any goods, wares or merchandize, the said inspectors shall take possession thereof, and deliver them to the collector of the district, or to such person as he shall authorise or appoint on his behalf to receive the said goods, taking his receipt for the same, and giving a certificate to the person having command, describing the packages, and their marks and numbers, so taken: And as soon as any ship or vessel is entirely unladen, he shall, with the collector and naval officer, compare the account and entries he has made of the goods unladen from such ship or vessel, with the manifest delivered to the collector, and if it appears that there are more goods than are specified in the said manifest, the same shall be endorsed theron, with a description of the packages, their marks and numbers, or of such goods as may be in bulk, and the same shall be subscribed by such inspector, who is hereby directed to remain on board the said ship or vessel until she is discharged: Provided always, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to vessels laden with salt or coal, but if the master or owner of such vessels require longer time to discharge their cargoes, the wages of the inspector for every day's attendance exceeding the said fifteen days shall be paid by the master or owner. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duty, shall be removed from the wharf or place where the same may be landed, before they shall be weighed, or gauged (as the case may be) or without the consent of the collector, or other proper officer, all such goods, wares or merchandize, so removed shall be forfeited. All goods delivered to the collector in manner

aforesaid shall be kept at the charge and risque of the owner, for a term not exceeding nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the same, an appraisement thereof shall be made by two or more reputable merchants, and lodged with the collector, who shall sell the same at public auction, and pay the proceeds, retaining the duties and charges thereon, into the treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner, who shall, upon due proof of his property, be entitled to receive the same; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or commander from all claim of the owner. Provided, That where entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised; and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are payable, shall receive damage during the voyage, or shall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, it shall be lawful for the collector to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee another, who being sworn or affirmed by the collector, well and truly to appraise such goods, shall value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated according to such valuation; and if any package, or any goods stowed in bulk, which shall have been entered as is herein before directed, shall not be duly delivered, or if any of the packages so entered shall not agree with the manifest, or if the manifest shall not agree with the delivery, in every such case the person having command shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, unless it shall appear that such disagreement was occasioned by unavoidable necessity or accident, and not with intention to defraud the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon all goods, wares and merchandize, at the place of importation, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, exclusive of all charges.

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coins and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates: each pound sterling of Great-Britain at four dollars, forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburgh at thirty-nine cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden at one hundred cents; each ruble of Russia at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain at ten cents; each milree of Portugal at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal at fifty-five cents and a half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates; and the invoices of all importations shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, That all duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be paid by the importer, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same, unless the amount of such duties shall exceed fifty dollars, in which case it shall be at the option of the party making entry to secure the same by bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the collector, and made payable as followeth, to wit: For the duties upon all articles of West-India produce, within four months; for the duties upon all Madeira wines, within twelve months, and for the duties upon all other goods, within six months; but in any case the party making entry shall be at liberty to depositе with the collector any part of the goods, upon which such duties shall arise, of double the value, in the judgment of the collector, to secure the payment of the duties with the charges; which depositе the collector shall accept in lieu of such bond and security, and shall safely keep the goods so deposited, at the expence and risque of the party, for the term for which such bond would have been given, at the expiration whereof, unless the said depositе shall have been redeemed by the payment of the duties, the said goods shall be sold at public sale, and as much as shall be necessary applied to the payment of the said duties, and the residue, after deducting the charges which accrued, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such goods. Provided always, That where the amount of duties shall exceed fifty dollars, a discount shall be allowed for prompt payment, after the rate of ten per centum per annum, on the amount of such excess: And provided also, That no person whose bond for the payment of duties is due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit with the collector, until such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

[*To be continued.*]

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, August 7, 1789.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation and commerce of the United States. This motion was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Burke, appointed.

A message was received from the President by the Honorable General Knox, Secretary at War, which being read, is in the following words:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE business which has hitherto been under the consideration of Congress, has been of so much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other subject. But the disputes which exist between some of the United States and several powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hostilities which have in several instances been committed on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate interposition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the several statements and papers, which have been submitted to me on this subject by General Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the measures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian Tribes, whose happiness, in the course of events, so materially depends on the national justice and humanity of the United States.

If it should be the judgment of Congress, that it would be most expedient to terminate all differences in the southern district, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian Tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the consideration of the expediency of instituting a temporary commission for that purpose, to consist of three persons, whose authority shall expire with the occasion.

How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would be competent to the establishment and preservation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is also a matter which merits your serious consideration.

Along with this object I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform and effective system for the militia of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure, on which the honor, safety and well-being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend.

But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particularly anxious it should receive as early attention as circumstances will admit; because it is now in our power to avail ourselves of the military knowledge disseminated through the several states by means of the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the late army, a resource which is daily diminishing by deaths and other causes.

To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New York, August 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the message, which, together with the said message, was committed to a committee of the whole House.

Another message was received from the President, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with three acts of Congress, to which the President has affixed his approbation and signature, viz.-----The bill for establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers---the bill for establishing the government of the Western Territory, and the bill for establishing the War Department.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the members and officers of the two Houses, was read----a motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that the same should be recommitted; this motion was seconded by several members, which brought on a debate.

The question for the recommitment was determined in the affirmative, and the House immediately went into a committee of the whole.---The several clauses of the bill were then discussed, and the following amendments agreed to, viz. Instead of two days pay as an allowance for twenty miles distance from the seat of government----six dollars for every twenty-five miles, was adopted---by which the speaker is, in this respect, put on an equality with the other members.

The allowance of 730 dollars to the door-keepers was struck out, and 3 dollara a day, during the session, for himself, and such labourers as he may find it necessary to employ, was voted.---The other articles stand as agreed to yesterday: the discussion being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the amendments, which were acceded to by the House, and the bill was again ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

SATURDAY, August 8, 1789.

The House resolved itself into a committe on the state of the Union.

The message of the President, and the papers accompanying the same, having been taken into consideration---it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass, providing for the necessary expences attending any negociations or treaties which may be held with the Indian Tribes, or attending the appointment of commissioners for those purposes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass, providing a proper system of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heister and Mr. Matthews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The resolutions were approved by the House.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, August 10, 1789.

A petition of John M'Pherson, relative to some improvements he has made in the method of preserving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of Congress and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when, on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

Affirmatives.---Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth. 30.

Negative.---Messrs. Ames, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Floyd, Gery, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Harthorn, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Rensellaer, Sedgwick, Sylvester, Thatcher. 16.

The amendments of the Senate to the treasury bill were taken up, and a resolution for demanding a conference entered into.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Boudinot were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the house.

The following message from the President was delivered to the House by the Honourable General Knox:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed a statement of the troops in the service of the United States to be laid before you for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians; to prevent all intrusions on the public lands; and to facilitate the surveying and selling the same, for the purpose of reducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should, in all respects, be conformed by law, to the constitution of the United States. G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, August 10.

A statement of the troops was handed to the Speaker with the message.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot; and the report of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, were severally read a second time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Ellicot was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had consented to a conference, and appointed Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Strong, a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian treaties, &c.

TUESDAY, August 11, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the bill, providing for the expence of making a treaty or treaties with the Indians now in hostility with the United States: after making some amendments, a question arose, on the motion to strike out the clause limiting the number of commissioners to be employed in the treaties.

The motion was grounded on the principle, that the matter was properly in the province of the executive, who had by the constitution the power of making treaties. After a considerable contest, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the committee rose and reported.

The message received from the President yesterday was read, and referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. Mr. Jackson then brought forward his clause, in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the joint committee appointed to consider and report when it will be convenient for Congress to adjourn---also to report what business, now before Congress, must be necessarily attended to previous to a recess, brought in a report to this effect:---That it will be proper and convenient for Congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next---and that, postponing other business till the next session, it will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

The bills for establishing the Treasury, and judicial departments.

To regulate the coasting trade.

For allowing compensations to the President, and Vice-President.

For allowing compensations to the members, and officers of both Houses of Congress.

For providing for the expences of negociations and treating with the Indians.

Also the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot.

And on the subject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate processes in the fœderal courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the Judges.

The salaries of the Executive Officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1789.

The House took up the bill providing for the expences attending the negociations with the Indian tribes.

In this bill it was resolved that dollars from the monies raised by impost should be appropriated to the defrayment of these expences, and on motion the blank was filled up with 40000. The yeas and nays were called on this motion.

Affirmative.---Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Clymer, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.---28.

Negative.---Messrs. Ames, Boudinot, Carrol, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Grout, Hathorn, Heister, Leonard, Livermore, Moore, Parke, Partridge, Rensellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher.---23.

It was then moved that there should be an allowance of 3 dollars a day to the commissioners, for their actual services during the treaty.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1789.

Mr. Lee moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the report of the special committee on the subject of amendments to the constitution. This motion was opposed by a number of members. It was objected that the period proposed for adjournment was approaching; that many subjects of present and pressing importance were still before the House undecided; that the government was not yet organized, particularly the judiciary had not been passed, and therefore by the laws which had been already enacted were without a sanction, and destitute of force; that the establishment of the judicial system, as a part of government itself, and to give effect to the revenue laws, ought to preceed all other matters of lengthy discussion. It was a subject which would require considerable time and a very deliberate attention; it was contended that one or the other of these great objects must be sacrificed for the present. That the present session would not be lengthy enough to do justice to both, and to transact such other business as was of immediate moment, such as the establishment of a land-office, &c. The disadvantage and absurdity of postponing the judicial was dwelt upon in a particular manner, and set in its full light.

Mr. Madison, on the other hand, contended warmly for taking up the subject of amendments as of the first consequence. He said it had been deferred some time, tho' brought forward at an early stage; it ought to have been one of the first objects of the legislature, and he was convinced that if it passed over this session the people would be disappointed and alarmed. It was an indispensable duty due to the people of the United States, that something should be done early to quiet their apprehensions.

The question on the motion of Mr. Lee being put, was carried in the affirmative.

The House then went into a committee.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.---

The Clerk then read the amendments proposed by the committee; the first of which is the following, viz. In the introductory paragraph of the constitution, before the words, "We the people," add "Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Sherman rose, and moved that this clause be struck out, and that a declaration similar in substance, which he read in his place, and preceding the amendments to be made, be annexed to the constitution; he grounded his motion on the propriety of making the amendments supplemental to the constitution and not incorporating them in the body of the instrument; he said it was his wish not to alter, by authority of Congress, the original instrument itself, which was made by authority of the people; that this House had no right, and that it would be a measure full of difficulties; there was no right, because any alterations of the individual articles of the constitution was a repeal of the constitution; that the House had no possible power of repealing, or if they had, the authority on which the House acted, from this moment ceased; and they had no right to make a new constitution, or to do any act whatsoever. The original form of the constitution ought to remain inviolate, and all amendments which the Congress were authorised to make were only legislative acts, which ought to be detached from the constitution and be supplementary to it.

Mr. Sherman was supported by Mr. Stone, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Jackson, and opposed by Mr. Madison, Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Gerry, and several others. A long and animated debate insued.

The reasoning on both sides was copious, very ingenious and interesting. The question at length was carried in the negative.

A doubt being suggested by a member, whether, as the constitution required a recommendation of amendments to be made by two thirds of each House, it was not also necessary that two thirds of the committee of the whole House should agree in reporting amendments.

This question of order being referred to the chair, was determined in the negative, viz. that a majority of the committee was sufficient in order to report amendments to the House. An appeal was then made from the opinion of the chair to the House, and the decision was confirmed.

The committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again to-morrow. Then the House adjourned.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the last general election, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, by a respectable number of votes, emboldens me to solicit the continuance of your votes and interests at the ensuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged humble servant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1789.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE subscriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are six valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the lessee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would suit a Forge Master, to make pigs for his own use and some castings which he might do by two or three months blast, with only the addition of two teams to those he must have for his forge, as there is every year a sufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for so short a blast, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

SAVANNAH, July 9.

SIR,

Rock-Landing, 28th June, 1789.

IT is with pleasure we have it in our power to inform you of the pacifick disposition of the Creek Indians. We have the strongest assurances from Mr. M'Gillivray, and all the Chiefs and Headmen of the Nation, that no depredations of any kind will in future be committed, and that they will in a body attend the Treaty at the time we shall appoint. The copy of Mr. M'Gillivrey's letter to Mr. Galphin, which we do ourselves the honor of enclosing, will point out the reasons why they have nor attended at this time.

The Indians have appointed their Busking earlier this year than formerly, to be ready for the treaty, which, after mature deliberation, and the opinion and wish of Mr. John Galphin, we have thought it best to fix the time of treating, at this place, for the 15th of September, when a sufficient supply of new corn may be produced in this neighbourhood at a moderate price.

The prisoners, now in the nation, are to be sent as soon as possible to this place, in order to be delivered up: negroes come under this discription.

We have determined to let the stores remain on this ground; therefore a sufficient guard will be necessary, and which we request your honor will be pleased to order.

We have the honor to be, Sir, with due respect,
Your Honor's obedient servants,
ANDREW PICKENS,
H. OZBORNE.

His Honor George Walton, *Esq;*
Governor of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 19.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, twenty-three members of that honorable body met, but not being a quorum, adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

The adoption of the new fœderal constitution may be justly considered as the beginning of political reformation in the United States. That measure remedied the faults in our continental system. The state of Georgia followed next, in revising her state constitution, and though it is yet far from perfect, many of the evils of their old constitution are diminished or done away. The state of South-Carolina has followed next, and the legislature has unanimosly determined to call a convention. Pennsylvania seems, though not unanimously, yet by a very great majority, also disposed to call a Convention for the same purpose, and there is no doubt but Virginia will do the same, and thus by degrees we shall get into more perfect order. If the Convention of Pennsylvania should be chosen at the next general election and meet in December or January, and after forming the plan of a new constitution, they should adjourn in March to meet again in July, the constitution might be published, and the people might have time to consider and communicate their sentiments upon it. There seems good reason to believe that this mode of proceeding will be thought prudent and expedient, and that it will be generally satisfactory to the people. This will give time to introduce those points which the amendments now proposing by Congress may require.

With what face, says a correspondent, can a man hold forth encouragement to the citizens of the United States, to quit their liberty and republican forms of government for the despotism of Spain, on the Missisippi?---It is certain there are no lands in the world superior to those which are now vacant in New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It ought to be known further, that no title is ever given by the King of Spain to a foot of soil. The improvements upon it alone are the property of the person who cultivates it. It used to be said, that all nations in the world would learn from the success of the Americans to assert their liberties, but this cannot happen, when they read in our papers that our citizens are disgusted with what has cost them so much blood and treasure, and are *selling themselves* to Spanish *masters* a thousand miles from home.

From Carlisle we learn, that on Saturday, the first inst. about four o'clock P. M. they had the most violent hurricane, tempest, or thunder-storm, ever known in those parts. The lightning appeared remarkably red, and followed in quick succession, so as to appear one sheet of flame. A very considerable quantity of hail fell, and such abundance of rain, with a most impetuous wind, that threatened to lay the whole town in ruins; happily, however, the damages were much less than apprehended. The new brick house belonging to the Rev. Dr. Davidson, was the first sufferer, great part of the roof was carried over Mr. Patton's house, at a small distance, and greatly injured it, so that it was left in much the same condition as the Doctor's. About a fourth part of the roof on the north side of the Presbyterian church, with the weighty cornice, were carried away and thrown on the ground some hundred yards distance, damaging several smaller buildings, throwing down fences, &c. happily, through the good providence of God, we do not hear of any lives being lost, or any personal damage worth mentioning.

Extract of a letter from Accomack county, Virginia, dated July 30.

"On Saturday night, the 26th inst. came on Gargotha beach, about the lat. 38, N. six seamen in an open boat, by name, Benjamin Cawley, Thomas Brown, John M'Kunn, Peter Joseph, Lewis Brandoe and Matt. Turan.----They inform, that on the Thursday night preceding their landing, they, together with their Captain, Mate and four other men, who betook themselves to another boat, abandoned the brig Maria, Capt. Sebastian Oliver, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York; that they kept in company with the Captain and his boat's crew until about 24 hours before they reached the shore, when they were obliged to put away on account of a high wind and leakiness of the boat, these men having been refreshed by the inhabitants, are gone on their way to Norfolk. They say that the brig foundered near the Gulph Stream, in about lat. 39; and they suppose the other part of the crew, if safe, to have landed a little to the southward of Cape Henlopen."

One of the above seamen (after their arrival at Norfolk) having by his conduct raised suspicions in the breast of the landlord that he had committeed some criminal act, and from those suspicions he examined into the bundles of the seamen at his house, and found a quantity of valuable linen and other cloaths made up, which convinced him that they had committed a robbery; he therefore gave information to a magistrate, who attended at the house with a constable, and secured the fellow most suspected, an Irishman by birth, who confessed that they had thrown their captain overboard; the cook upon discovering it, attempted to save him by throwing over a rope which he seized, by which with assistance he might have been brought on board but for their sending the cook after him, both of them perished in their presence; that the rest of the crew proceeded to distribute the goods and effects of the captain which were portable; and after doing this they proceeded for the land; that as soon as they got near the shore, and in good weather, they scuttled the vessel, took to the boat, and landed as described in the letter from Accomack; they were all seized and safely lodged in Norfolk county goal.

In a London paper of the 10th of June, brought by the ship Fair Penitent, arrived at Norfolk from Port Glasgow, there is a manifesto from England to Denmark, intimating, "Should the Danes assist the Russians, Great-Britain will look on it as a declaration of war, and will attack them immediately." Britain has likewise ordered a fleet of twenty sail of the line into the Baltic, as a fleet of observation.

Five sail of French men of war arrived in the Chesapeak on Friday evening last from the West-Indies.

We hear from Boston, that on the evening of Tuesday se'nnight, the naval and excise offices in that town were broke open by a gang of thieves, but finding no booty, they proceeded to the store of Samuel W. Hunt, adjoining said offices, where they stole goods to the amount of twenty dollars, and made off undiscovered.

On Saturday se'nnight died, *Rowland Evans*, Esquire, of this city, in the seventy-second year of his age.---Previous to the revolution this gentleman was for many years a member of the Legislature and a Justice of the Peace, both of which he filled with great ability, dignity and applause.---And since the conclusion of the war he was appointed one of the Trustees of the general loan-office of this commonwealth, which he held to the time of his death, and on Sunday following a great assemblage of people attended at the deposit of his remains in the Quakers burial-ground in this place.

Died, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. Mrs. *Celia Magens*, the amiable consort of Mr. Thomas Magens, late of the island of St. Thomas, merchant---and on Wednesday her remains, attended by a large concourse of respectable citizens, were interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground in Arch-street.---The observation of Mr. Pope crowds upon the recollection of all who knew her and deplore her loss.------

"So unaffected, so compos'd a mind,
"So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
"Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
"The Saint sustain'd it, but the Woman dy'd."

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

AS some members of the Assembly voted at the last session against calling a Convention on account of the singularity of the measure, it is hoped they will feel satisfaction in seeing that two other states, Georgia and South-Carolina, have determined in favor of calling Conventions to conform their respective constitutions to that of the United States, and otherwise to revise and amend them.

A. B.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MR. BROWN,

MANY, and sensible objections have been made against the high salaries of the members of Congress, and officers of the new government. But some compassion is due to our rulers. They sit in a town filled chiefly with the friends and adherents of Great Britain, who constantly buz in their ears British ideas of salaries---rank---dress, and equipage, and which, from the want of better information, our delegates mistake for the sense of the United States. The news-papers, which in other states are the vehicles of the opinions and complaints of the people, will never contain original strictures upon any of the acts of Congress, while the citizens of New-York make the residence of Congress among them their first object. These considerations show the necessity of Congress immediately fixing upon a place of permanent residence, otherwise our liberties may be sacrificed to the *hospitable cards* and *tea-parties* of the citizens of New-York.

A TRAVELLER.

To the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY SOCIETY, *for the promotion of* AGRICULTURE *and domestic* MANUFACTURES.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with pleasure I communicate an experiment I lately made, to discover the best method of raising young hogs: Having frequently been informed that Pigs would thrive best to be turned into a good clover field with the sow, but which was never verified by my own observation, I was induced to make the following accurate experiment.

A sow two years old, of the English and Guinea breed, had seven pigs; at a month old, in a state proper to make good roasters, I selected three of the best and put them with the sow into a field of ten acres, very luxuriant with red and white clover, with some little timothy and blue-grass; in short they could not be in better pasture, to this they had the advantage of shade, a fine spring of water to drink or wallow in at pleasure, and the common wash of the kitchen; their weight when turned out was 11, 12 and 13lb. the remaining four were put inoo a stable by themselves, they had plenty of clean straw and as much skimmed milk as they could drink, the weight of three of them was 9, 10 and 13lb. the result of the experiment was, that in three weeks time from their being put up, those with the sow with all the advantages above mentioned and the milk of the seven, weighed 16, 17 and 19lb. the three in the stable, 25, 22 and 19lb. which together make 14 pounds weight in favor of the latter, to which we should also add the four pounds against them when put up, which added make 18lbs. superior to the former.

Our Farmers, in general, are too negligent of their young stock of every kind, it is customary for them to suffer the mother and young to shift for themselves; all animals grow in the inverse ratio to their age, and therefore the younger they are, the more necessary to give them plenty of food, if you desire them to acquire the full growth of which their nature is capable. An animal stunted when young never thrives afterwards equal to those which have had justice done them. I am satisfied from a little experience, that a stricter attention to the raising of our cattle and stock of all kind would give us a breed on our farms equal to any in the world, and would at the same time add greatly to our own wealth and that of our country.

I am Gentlemen, Your Friend,
Stenton, June 25, 1789. GEORGE LOGAN.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

A Correspondent, through the medium of your paper, begs leave to inform the public of a curious election held at White Marsh School last week, for the appointment of a Schoolmaster, where it clearly appeared, that the spirit of enmity and malevolence, against that respectable part of the community called Quakers, were again evidently discovered in what is commonly termed the hot headed or constitutional party; it appeared the trustees were equally divided in their choice, and had referred the matter to the inhabitants for their decision by ballot; two candidates appeared, the one a friend, who was in every respect qualified, and was allowed the most eligible with universal applause, the other being of a different persuasion, his imperfections where winked at, being one of their own party; and notwithstanding there is a legacy of £ 500 left by a judicious friend, for the encouragement and promotion of the school, which was the first institution thereof, the annuity to be applied for the general benefit of the inhabitants without any distinction, yet so ungenerous and ungrateful were their leading men, as not to suffer one of that denomination to be employed as a teacher, although they now candidly acknowledged the other to be so far peferable as that no other candidate dare venture to shew the least specimen of their performances they accordingly selected themselves in a parade at some distance from the school, and deliberately resolved to carry their proposed teacher, with the assistance of divers ignorant and uninterested persons, who where led as dupes by the nose to the prevalence and unequitable claims of that party spirit, to the disgraceful hazard of not receiving equal justice done them and their fellow subscribers in the scholastic tuition of their children.

SPECTATORUM.

August 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Chester.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the respectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing election, earnestly desiring your votes and interest for the same, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your assured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

*** Notice is hereby given, That there will be a meeting of the *Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*, on TUESDAY, the 6th of *October* next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, *Secretary.*

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Assembly, considering the importance of preserving faithful and correct impressions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the state of New-Jersey, proposes to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians---*

"*On motion*, Resolved, *That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joshua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armstrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilson, Dr. Patrick Allison, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moses Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's proposals before their respective Presbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Assembly, that a person or persons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or supplied, to procure subscriptions; and that the Presbyteries transmit by their Commissioners to the next General Assembly the number of subscribers.*

"*The General Assembly also confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, that Dr. John Witherspoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armstrong, be a committee to confer with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to revise and correct the proof-sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impression; and that the said committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Osterwald's notes, if not inconsistent with the views of other Denominations of christians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in such a manner as may best promote the publication.*

"*The General Assembly, desirous to spread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earnestly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, August 8th, 1789.

"*Proposals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Isaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and satisfactory information was given them as to the proposer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Resolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will assist Mr. Collins in the procuring of subscriptions.*"

Philadelphia, August 8, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story stone messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, beginning at a corner post standing by land formerly in the tenure of John Roberts, extending thence northwest 167 perches by the same land to a post by another corner, thence northeast by land formerly in the tenure of Silas Crispin 129 perches and a half to a corner post, thence southeast by land formerly belonging to Philip Thleman, 167 perches to another corner post, thence southwest by land lately belonging to John Sibley 129 perches and a half perch to the place of beginning, containing 135 acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances; there is on said place a barn, stable, orchard, meadow, and about 40 acres thereof woodland, lays nigh Abington Meeting-house, and near the old York road, about 12 miles from the city: taken in execution as the property of Thomas Dungan, and to be sold by

JAMES ASH, sheriff.

N. B. The Premises will be shewn by Moses Shepherd, who lives near the same, or the tenant residing thereon.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Griffith, deceased, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Bristol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland; there are on the premises a good two story stone house, a stone milk-house over a good spring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, also a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given on the premises, by ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER, and JOSEPH HAIGHT, Executors.

Aug. 10.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16th instant, an indented servant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim built, is of a sandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitish woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue striped cotton trowsers, calf-skin shoes almost new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said runaway, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 18, 1789. † HENRY SCHEET.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable Plantation, ſituate in East-town townſhip, Cheſter county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, containing 150 acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below and three above, ſtone kitchen, a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with one ſtory above for grain, done in the beſt manner, a large frame barn, ſufficient to hold all the grain, a ſtone ſhed 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, two ſtories high, done off for horſes and cows in the beſt manner; 300 grafted apple-trees of the beſt kind, maydukes, plumb-trees and 100 cherry-trees, 20 acres of watered meadow, and 60 acres of good woodland, the plough-land as good as any in the county, all in good repair.

Likewiſe to be ſold, another valuable Plantation, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log kitchen and log barn, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, 15 acres of watered meadow, and ten acres more can be made and watered, and 50 acres of good woodland; there are two ſtreams of water running thro' the land, ſufficient for a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, with twenty feet fall; this place joins Dr. Bernard Vanleer's land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Reading Forge, or to ALEXANDER CLAY, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

WHEREAS Mary Fenemore, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forewarn any perſon to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM FENEMORE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1789. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe in Weſt Cheſter, on Monday, the 24th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Floyd, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon, William Clinton and Robert Cain. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Montgomery and wife, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of Auguſt next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Pikeland, ſituate in the ſaid county of Cheſter, bounded and deſcribed as follows, that is to ſay, beginning at a marked hickory, ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the county of Cheſter; from thence running ſouth-weſt by a line of marked trees, 2572 perches to a poſt ſet in the ground, near a marked hickory tree; from thence north-weſt by a line of marked trees, 870 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground near a marked oak; from thence north-eaſt by a line of marked trees, 1012 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, between a black-oak and a white-oak, marked; from thence ſouth eaſt, 435 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground; from thence north-eaſt by a line of marked trees 1900 perches to another poſt ſet in the ground, ſtanding by the ſaid river Schuylkill, and from thence running by the ſeveral courſes of the ſaid river, the ſeveral diſtances of the ſaid ſeveral courſes, amounting in all to 602 perches, to the firſt mentioned hickory tree, the place of beginning: containing in the whole the quantity of 10116 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; on which tract are ſeveral mills, and a great number of very valuable buildings and well improved farms. The whole ſeized and taken in execution, on a judgment obtained in the ſupreme court, by Samuel Hoare, againſt Andrew Allen and Sarah his wife, and others, the terretenants of the ſaid tract.

The terms of ſale are as follow: One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ten days after ſale. But if default ſhall be made in payment of the one third of the purchaſe-money, as aforeſaid, the land will be ſet up again immediately.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Mr. Weber, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Evan Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Bruner, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement and lot of ground, containing one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereuto belonging, ſituate in Potts-town, adjoining lands of General St. Clair and Henry Toland. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Childs, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. ------- -------, in New-Hanover townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 50 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Philip Yoſt and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Peter Reifſnyder, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

RICHARD DOWNING,
Philadelphia, WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
July 25th, 1789. SETH WILLIS,

N. B. Thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the above mentioned time will be excluded from a dividend.

To be Sold by the Subſcribers,

The following Tracts of Land, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania:

TWenty tracts (containing about 6000 acres) of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaqui, in the forks of the Suſquehanna, about 15 miles from Sunbury, the county town of Northumberland, (adjoining land of James Tilghman, Eſq; Valentine Meſſerſmith, Oliver Cary, and Turbut Francis, and lately the property of Samuel Purviance;) which, from its favourable ſituation, at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become a very conſiderable commercial town. The quality of ſaid land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow ground; the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of the Chiliſquaqui creek, on one of which, near the center of the tract, is a very good mill-ſeat, The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market at a trifling expence, by the navigation of the Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 from the weſt branch of that river. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water, and will afford a moſt deſirable ſettlement for a number of families. Patents will be obtained previous to making the purchaſers a deed, and an indiſputable title given by the ſubſcribers, who will attend at Sunbury during the Auguſt Court of Common Pleas, which will be on the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt. A reaſonable credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars enquire of Col. William Wilſon, or Thomas Grant, Eſq; at Sunbury.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
FRANCIS WEST,
Philad. July 26, 1789. GEORGE BICKHAM.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

A variety of Iron Caſtings;

CONSISTING of pots, from one to eight gallons, kettles of ſeveral ſizes, Dutch ovens round and oval, ſkillets, ſtew pans, tea-kettles, bake plates, cart boxes, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights, fan cogs, branding irons for flour, No. 2, 196, &c. As he propoſes to decline the manufacturing many of the above articles in future, the ſtock on hand of ſuch, which is conſiderable, and in general neat patterns and well made, will be ſold in quantities, at low rates. He purpoſes to keep a ſupply of Pot-Aſh Kettles, and Kettles of a proper form and ſize for the making of ſugar from the Maple Tree; forge hammers, run from an air furnace, and the metal carefully tempered for this uſe, and may be generally had of him, and rollers for ſlitting mills are caſt with like care at ſaid furnace.

A quantity of low priced Iriſh linens, and a variety of Printed Linens and Linen Handkerchiefs; alſo Live Feathers, and a late Importation of Quills, ſuited for ſchools and compting-houſes, to be ſold at ſame place.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, two boys, one a Negroe named CUFF, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, limps with his left leg, owing to a cut with an axe, which appears by a conſiderable ſcar on his ancle. The other a white boy, named Jacob Embley, about 15 years of age, ſandy complexion, 5 feet high, pretty well ſet. They took with them when they went away, two hats, one a fur, the other wool, one deep blue coat pretty much worn, three jackets, one of white linen, three ſhirts home made, two pair of tow trowſers, one ditto ſtriped, two cotton handkerchiefs, one blue and white, the other red and white, a new tow frock, two pair of half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by SAMUEL WESCOTT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them away at their peril. §

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claiming under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a federal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

The Mount Clare Mills

(Situate within two miles of Baltimore town, and have water carriage for ſmall veſſels to the mill door)

ARE now in excellent order, and will be let, or grind by the year for any perſon that will contract for a quantity, either for a certain ſum per hundred buſhels, or for a portion of the grain, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Any perſons inclining to contract may apply to THOMAS BROWN, who lives at the mills, and has the management of them.

Propoſals by letter, directed to Thomas Brown, will be attended to. †

Baltimore county, Maryland, July, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *March 16th*, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Reſolved, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owners of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1789. THE NUMB. 3091.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1789.

An ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of the Duties impoſed by law on the Tonnage of* Ships *or* Veſſels, *and on* Goods, Wares *and* Merchandizes, *imported into the United States.*

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AND be it further enacted, That all the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be paid to the collector within ten days after entry made, and before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out; the regiſter of which ſhip or veſſel, at the time of entry, ſhall be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until ſuch clearance.

And be it further enacted, That where any bond for the payment of duties ſhall not be ſatisfied on the day it ſhall become due, the collector ſhall proſecute for the recovery of the money due thereon, by action or ſuit at law, in the proper court having cognizance therein; and in all caſes of inſolvency, or where any eſtate in the hands of executors or adminiſtrators ſhall be inſufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceaſed, the debt due to the United States on any ſuch bond ſhall be firſt ſatisfied.

And be it further enacted, That when it ſhall appear that any goods, wares or merchandize, of which entry ſhall have been made in the office of the collector, are not invoiced according to the actual coſt thereof at the place of exportation, and that the difference was made with deſign to defraud the revenue, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the perſon making entry, ſhall be forfeited; and in any ſuch caſe, or where the collector is ſuſpicious of fraud, and that any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, are not invoiced at a ſum equal to that for which they have uſually ſold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch collector to take the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize into his poſſeſſion, and retain the ſame at the riſque and expence of the owner or conſignee thereof, until their value, at the time and place of importation, according to the principles for eſtimating the ſame eſtabliſhed by this act, ſhall be aſcertained by two reputable merchants, mutually choſen by the ſaid collector and owner or aſſignee, and the duties ariſing upon ſuch valuation ſhall be firſt paid, or ſecured to be paid, as required by this act in other caſes of importation.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the collector, or other officer of the cuſtoms, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandize, on ſuſpicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the preſence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon ſuch examination they ſhall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making ſuch ſeizure ſhall cauſe the ſame to be repacked and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith, and the expence of ſuch examination ſhall be paid by the collector, and allowed in the ſettlement of his accounts; but if any of the packages ſo examined be found to differ in their contents from the entry, and it ſhall appear that ſuch difference hath been made with intention to defraud the revenue, then all the goods, wares or merchandize, contained in ſuch package or packages, ſhall be forfeited: Provided always, That if the owner or conſignee of ſuch goods as ſhall not be accompanied with the original invoice ſhall chooſe to wait the receipt of the invoice, in ſuch caſe, the collector ſhall take into his poſſeſſion all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, and ſtore the ſame, at the expence and riſque of the owner or conſignee, until the invoice ſhall arrive, or until they agree to have the ſame valued.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, or other perſon ſpecially appointed by either of them for that purpoſe, ſhall have full power and authority to enter any ſhip or veſſel, in which they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect any goods, wares or merchandize ſubject to a duty ſhall be concealed, and therein to ſearch for, ſeize and ſecure any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize; and if they ſhall have cauſe to ſuſpect a concealment thereof in any particular dwelling-houſe, ſtore, building or other place, they or either of them ſhall, upon application on oath or affirmation to any juſtice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, to enter ſuch houſe, ſtore or other place (in the day time only) and there to ſearch for ſuch goods, and if any ſhall be found, to ſeize and ſecure the ſame for trial; and all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, on which the duties ſhall not have been paid or ſecured, ſhall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, which ſhall be ſeized by virtue of this act, ſhall be put into and remain in the cuſtody of the collector, until ſuch proceedings ſhall be had as by this act are required, to aſcertain whether the ſame have been forfeited or not, and if it ſhall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they ſhall be forthwith reſtored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to a ſeizure by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a ſum double the value of the goods ſo concealed or purchaſed.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral officers to be appointed or employed by virtue of this act, to make ſeizure of, and ſecure any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall be liable to ſeizure by virtue of this act, as well without as within their reſpective diſtricts.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other perſon, executing, or aiding and aſſiſting in the ſeizure of goods, ſhall be ſued or moleſted for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or juſtice purſuant to law, ſuch officer or other perſon may plead the general iſſue, and give this act in evidence; and if in ſuch ſuit the plaintiff be non-ſuited, or judgment paſs againſt him, the defendant ſhall recover double coſt: and in all actions, ſuits or informations to be brought, where any ſeizure ſhall be made purſuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any perſon, in every ſuch caſe the onus probandi ſhall be upon ſuch claimant; and if any perſon ſhall forcibly reſiſt, prevent, or impede any officer of the cuſtoms, or their deputies, or any perſons aſſiſting them in the execution of their duty, ſuch perſons ſo offending ſhall for every offence be fined in a ſum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor ſhall, within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more ſufficient ſureties, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treaſury of the United States, and payable to the ſaid United States, conditioned for the true and faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office according to law; that is to ſay, the collector of Philadelphia in the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars, the collector of New-York fifty thouſand dollars, the collector of Boſton forty thouſand dollars, the collector of Baltimore-town and Charleſton thirty thouſand dollars, the collector of Norfolk and Portſmouth fifteen thouſand dollars, the collectors of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, of **Salem** and Beverly, Wilmington, Annapolis, George-town in **Maryland**, Bermuda Hundred and City Point, and **Alexandria, ten thouſand** dollars each, the collectors of Newbury-Port, Glouceſter, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland and Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Cheſter, Oxford, York-town, Dumfries, George-town in South-Carolina, Beaufort and Savannah, each five thouſand dollars, and all the other collectors in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each. The naval officers for the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town and Charleſton ten thouſand dollars each, and all other naval officers in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each. The ſurveyors of the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town, and Charleſton, five thouſand dollars each, and all other ſurveyors one thouſand dollars each; which bonds ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid comptroller, and be by him ſeverally put in ſuit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed and paid to the collectors, naval-officers and ſurveyors, to be appointed purſuant to this act, the fees and per centage following, that is to ſay; to each collector, for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel, of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel under one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; and for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback, thirty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every other official document, (regiſters excepted) required by the owner or maſter of every veſſel, not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval officer is appointed to the ſame port, the ſaid fees ſhall be equally divided between the collector and the ſaid naval officer, apportioning to each his moiety of the neceſſary expences of ſtationary and the rent of an office, to be provided by the collector in the place of his reſidence, moſt convenient for the trade of the diſtrict, in which the ſaid collector and naval officer ſhall each have at leaſt one ſeparate room; and the ſaid fees ſhall be received by the collector, who ſhall ſettle the accounts monthly, and pay to the naval officer the balance which may be due to him on ſuch monthly ſettlement. To each ſurveyor there ſhall be allowed, for all the ſervices required by law to be performed by ſuch ſurveyor on board any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons and upwards, and having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, three dollars; for the like ſervices on board any ſhip or veſſel of leſs than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, one and an half dollars; on all veſſels not having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees ſhall be paid to the collector, by the maſter or owner of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſervices are performed, and the ſaid collector ſhall pay weekly to the ſurveyor the fees ſo received; to each inſpector there ſhall be allowed, for every day he ſhall be actually employed in aid of the cuſtoms, a ſum not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the public; to the meaſurers, weigher and gaugers reſpectively, for their ſervices, ſhall be allowed, and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the meaſurement of one hundred buſhels of ſalt or grain, eighteen cents; for the meaſurement of every hundred buſhels of coal, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the gauging of every caſk ſix cents. There ſhall moreover be allowed to the collectors at each of the following ports, to wit: Boſton, Salem and Beverly, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Portſmouth, and Charleſton, one half a per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States; and to the collector of each of the other ports by this act eſtabliſhed, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States. Every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, ſhall cauſe to be affixed and conſtantly kept in ſome public and conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and in caſe of failure therein, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the uſe of the informer; and if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compenſation or reward, for executing any duty or ſervice required of him by law, he ſhall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforeſaid, for the uſe of the party aggrieved.

And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act ſhall be received in gold and ſilver coin only, at the following rates, that is to ſay, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, at eighty-nine cents for every penny-weight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents; the crown of France at one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England at one dollar and eleven cents; and all ſilver coins of equal fineneſs at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce.

And be it further enacted, That all the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize imported, ſhall be paid or allowed by the collector at whoſe office the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize were originally entered, and not otherwiſe, retaining one per centum for the benefit of the United States.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback ſhall be reladen, before an entry ſhall be made with the collector of the port from whence ſuch goods are intended to be exported; which entry ſhall contain a particular account of the caſks and packages, the marks, numbers and contents, the coſt thereof, the veſſel or veſſels in which they were imported, and the place or places imported from; and the perſon or perſons intending to export ſuch goods, ſhall give bond, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, that the ſame, or any part thereof, ſhall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United Sates, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; and ſhall moreover make oath or affimation as to the truth of the entry, that the goods, wares and merchandize, are in quantity, quality and value as therein expreſſed, according to the inward entry thereof, which entry was duly made at the time of importation purſuant to the directions of this act; and that the quality is the ſame as at the time of importation; and the exporter of ſuch goods ſhall not be entitled to draw back the duties, until at leaſt ſix months after the exportation thereof, and until he ſhall produce to the collector with whom ſuch outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two reputable merchants, at the foreign port or place in which the ſame were landed, together with the oath or affirmation of the maſter and mate of the veſſel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery thereof; but in caſe any veſſel ſhall be caſt away, or meet with ſuch unavoidable accidents as to prevent the landing ſuch goods, a proteſt in due from of law, made by the maſter and mate, or ſome of the ſeamen, or in caſe no ſuch proteſt can be had, then the oath or affirmation of the exporter ſhall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unleſs there ſhall be good reaſon to ſuſpect the truth of ſuch oath or affirmation, in which caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the collector to require ſuch further proof as the nature of the caſe may demand. Provided alſo, That no goods, wares or merchandize imported, ſhall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid thereon, unleſs ſuch duties ſhall amount to twenty dollars at the leaſt; nor unleſs they ſhall be exported in the ſame caſk, package or packages, and from the port or diſtrict into which they were originally imported, and moreover ſhall be reladen under the inſpection of the collector, naval-officer, or ſurveyor of the port.

And be it further enacted, That the ſums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fiſh, and of ſalted proviſions, ſhall be paid by the collector of the port or diſtrict from whence the ſame ſhall be exported: Provided, That due entry thereof ſhall be firſt made, and bonds given, as in caſe of drawbacks, and that no ſuch allowance ſhall be made, unleſs it ſhall amount to three dollars at the leaſt upon any one entry.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation with a view to draw back the duties or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, ſhall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States aforeſaid, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to ſeizure and forfeiture, together with the veſſel from which ſuch goods ſhall be landed, and the veſſels or boats uſed in landing the ſame, and all perſons concerned therein ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof, ſuffer impriſonment for a term not exceeding ſix months: and for diſcovery of frauds, and ſeizure of goods, wares and merchandize, relanded contrary to law, the ſeveral officers eſtabliſhed by this act ſhall have the ſame powers, and in caſe of ſeizure the ſame proceedings ſhall be had, as in the caſe of goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law: And for meaſuring, weighing or gauging goods for exportation, the ſame fees ſhall be allowed as in like caſes upon the importation thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, reward or recompence for conniving, or ſhall connive at a falſe entry of any ſhip or veſſel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and ſhall be thereof convicted, every ſuch officer ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than two hundred, nor more then two thouſand dollars for each offence, and be forever diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States; and any perſon giving or offering any bribe, recompence or reward, for any ſuch deception, colluſion or fraud, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs then two hundred, nor more then two thouſand dollars for each offence: And in all caſes where an oath or affirmation is by this act required from a maſter, or other perſon having command of a ſhip or veſſel, or from an owner or conſignee of goods, wares and merchandize, if the perſon ſo ſwearing or affirming ſhall ſwear or affirm falſely, ſuch perſon ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be puniſhed by fine or impriſonment, or both, in the diſcretion of the court before whom the conviction ſhall be had, ſo as the fine ſhall not exceed one thouſand dollars, and the term of impriſonment ſhall not exceed twelve months.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act ſhall be ſued for and recovered with coſts of ſuit, in the name of the United States, in any court proper to try the ſame, by the collector of the diſtrict where the ſame accrued, and not otherwiſe, unleſs in caſe of penalty relating to an officer of the cuſtoms: and ſuch collector ſhall be, and hereby is authoriſed and directed to ſue for and proſecute the ſame to effect, and to diſtribute and pay the ſum recovered, after firſt deducting all neceſſary coſts and charges according to law. And all ſhips or veſſels, goods, wares and merchandize, which ſhall become forfeited by virtue of this act, ſhall be ſeized, libelled and proſecuted as aforeſaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and the court ſhall cauſe fourteen days notice to be given of ſuch ſeizure and libel, by cauſing the ſubſtance of ſuch libel, with the order of the court thereon, ſetting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inſerted in ſome public newſpaper, neareſt the place of ſeizure, and alſo by poſting up the ſame in the moſt public manner for the ſpace of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; and proclamation ſhall be made in ſuch manner as the court ſhall direct; and if no perſon ſhall appear to claim ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, the ſame ſhall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any perſon ſhall appear before ſuch judgment of forfeiture, and claim any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, and ſhall give bond to defray the proſecution thereof, and to reſpond the coſt in caſe he ſhall not ſupport his claim, the court ſhall proceed to hear and oetetmine the cauſe according to law: And upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, ſo ſeized and proſecuted, or any part thereof, ſhould be delivered to ſuch claimant, it ſhall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper perſons to appraiſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, who ſhall be ſworn in open court for the faithful diſcharge of their duty; and ſuch appraiſement ſhall be made at the expence of the party on whoſe prayer it is granted; and on the return of ſuch appraiſement, if the claimant ſhall, with one or more ſureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the uſual form to the United States, for the payment of a ſum equal to the ſum at which the ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize ſo prayed to be delivered be appraiſed, the court ſhall by rule order ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the ſaid claimant, and the ſaid bond ſhall be lodged with the proper officer of the court; and if judgment ſhall paſs in favour of the claimant, the court ſhall cauſe the ſaid bond to be cancelled; but if judgment ſhall paſs againſt the claimant, as to the whole or any part of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, and the claimant ſhall not within twenty days thereafter pay into the court the amount of the appraiſed value of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize ſo condemned, with the coſts, the bond ſhall be put in ſuit: and when any proſecution ſhall be commenced on account of the ſeizure of any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, and judgment ſhall be given for the claimant or claimants, if it ſhall appear to the court before whom ſuch proſecution ſhall be tried, that there was a reaſonable cauſe of ſeizure, the ſame court ſhall cauſe a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in ſuch caſe the claimant ſhall not be entitled to coſts, nor ſhall the perſon who made the ſeizure, or the proſecutor, be liable to action, judgment or ſuit, on account of ſuch ſeizure or proſecution. Provided, That the ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, be after judgment forthwith returned to ſuch claimants, his or their agents:

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN *and* CITIZENS *of* Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE *for the regulation of the Market held in Second ſtreet, on the Third and Sixth days of the week, called* Tueſdays *and* Fridays.

1. IT is hereby ordained and enacted, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common-Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That a market ſhall be held in the ſaid city of Philadelphia on every the third and ſixth days of the week, called Tueſdays and Fridays, throughout the year, to begin at day light, and end at three o'clock in the afternoon, between the firſt day of April and firſt day of September; and at four o'clock between the firſt day of September and firſt day of April following; and, that the limits and extent of the ſaid market ſhall be and extend throughout the ſpace called New-Market Square, from the ſouth line of Pine-ſtreet ſouthward, to the north line of Cedar-ſtreet incluſive.

2. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the carts, waggons, and carriages bringing proviſions to the ſaid market for ſale, and remaining there during the market hours, ſhall be drawn up and placed in a line on each ſide of the ſhambles, and as near thereto as may be convenient, extending north and ſouth, leaving, nevertheleſs, the whole of the ſpace between the ſhambles, nearly oppoſite Lombard-ſtreet, vacant, and leaving intervals between each carriage for the inhabitants to croſs from the foot ways on the ſides of the ſquare into the ſhambles, and leaving the remainder of the ſtreets on each ſide of the ſhambles, next to the poſts, open and free for the paſſage of other carts, carriages and horſes, at all times.

3. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons bringing proviſions to the ſaid market for ſale, who cannot be accommodated with ſtalls under the ſhambles, ſhall arrange themſelves, their ſeats, benches, baſkets, veſſels and proviſions, in a double row, facing each other on each ſide of the brick pavement in the middle of the ſaid ſquare, in lines extending from the ends of the ſhambles each way, leaving, nevertheleſs, a ſpace of the breadth of twenty feet vacant between the two ſtands of ſhambles oppoſite Lombard-ſtreet, and an interval of the breadth of three feet in every diſtance of twenty feet, for the inhabitants to paſs to and from the market and ſides of the ſtreets.

4. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no butcher or other perſon ſhall ſlaughter or kill any beaſt within the limits of the ſaid market, or lay any garbage, dung, or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Five Dollars for every offence, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, before the Mayor, or any Alderman of the ſaid city, as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable, one half of which ſum ſhall go to the plaintiff, and the other half to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the uſe of the city.

5. And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall, at any time in market-hours, or without, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any beer, cyder, or ſpiritous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Three Dollars for every offence, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

6 And in order to prevent the frauds, abuſes and miſtakes to which the weighing by ſteel-yards is liable, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſteel-yards ſhall be uſed within the ſaid market; but all fleſh, flour, and other proviſions of every kind, ſold by weight, ſhall be weighed by ſcales and weights, duly ſtamped and regulated by the officer legally appointed for that purpoſe, ſuch ſcales and weights to be provided by the ſeller; and if any perſon ſhall be guilty of ſelling by ſteel-yards, or by unjuſt weights, or by ſcales falſely balanced, he or ſhe ſhall pay a fine of Five Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

7. And whereas the great encreaſe of huckſters within the city for ſome years paſt has tended to enhance the prices of proviſions and neceſſaries of life, has taken many able bodied people from other more uſeful employments, and they have become an incumbrance and nuiſance to the city at large, and eſpecially to the market, it is therefore ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no huckſter or other perſon ſhall purchaſe, with intent to ſell the ſame again, any proviſions or fruit of any kind, within the limits of the ſaid market, before the hour of ten in the morning of any market day, under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence the ſum of Three Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned; and that no huckſter or other perſon ſhall ſell, or expoſe to ſale, within the limits of the ſaid market, on any day, or at any hour, any proviſions or fruit of any kind whatſoever, which have been purchaſed from the inhabitants of the country, bringing, or who had brought the ſame within the city for ſale in the ſaid market, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſum of Three Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein above mentioned.

8. And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the duty of the Clerk of the ſaid market, and his Deputies, to attend in the ſaid market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market, on market days, and on ſuch other days and at ſuch other hours as ſhall be neceſſary, in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations which ſhall, from time to time, be ordained and enacted touching the ſaid market, and to prevent all blown, unſound, or unwholeſome proviſions from being ſold or expoſed to ſale within the ſame; and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of proviſions, ſold in loaves or lumps of a given or accuſtomed weight, to ſee that the ſame are of the due weight for which the ſame are offered, or ought to be; and to try all ſcales, weights and meaſures, by which any proviſions, offered for ſale in the ſaid market, are to be weighed or meaſured; and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by this ordinance, or by any act of General Aſſembly, or by common law, are inflicted on any perſons offending againſt the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the ſaid market in particular; and to decide all diſputes and differences which may ariſe in the ſaid market between buyers and ſellers, touching weight and meaſure of the things bought and ſold; and to examine all perſons ſuſpected of ſelling proviſions as huckſters, at ſecond hand; and to proſecute, according to the directions of this ordinance, all ſuch as ſhall be found offending againſt the ſame, and to collect all and every the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, and forthwith to pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of the Corporation, taking his receipts for the ſame; and to prevent any huckſters or other perſons (except butchers, and country people, bringing the produce of their farms to market for ſale) from expoſing to ſale any goods, wares, merchandizes, proviſions or other things whatſoever, on any days, or at any hours, but on market days, and in market hours, and on market days, and in market hours, in any other manner than are herein above directed; and to cauſe all the pavements under the ſeveral rows of ſhambles to be ſwept, and all dirt, filth and ſnow to be removed from the ſame into the open ſtreets, by the ſides of the ſhambles, in order that the dirt and filth may be removed by the ſcavengers of the city, at leaſt once in every week; and if the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall neglect their duty in this behalf, to give information to the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe appointed; and generally to do and perform all things which to the office of Clerk of the market doth or ſhall appertain.

9. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk of the market who ſhall perform the duties by this ordinance required ſhall be entitled to retain, out of the rents of the ſtalls to be by him collected and paid to the Treaſurer, after the rate of Two Pounds Ten Shillings in every Hundred Pounds, and no more, for collecting and paying the ſame. And that the Clerk of the market ſhall not receive or take from any perſons whatever, ſtanding in the market, any fee, perquiſite or reward to his own uſe: And that the Clerk of the market ſhall have and receive for all his ſervices, in performing the duties required by this ordinance, the ſum of Thirty Pounds, and the further ſum of Twelve Pounds ſhall be allowed to him for one or more perſons who ſhall perform the menial parts of the ſervice; which ſums ſhall be paid in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by the Mayor on the Treaſurer of the Corporation, and be by him paid out of the monies in his hands, and allowed to him in the ſettlement of his accounts.

10. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk of the market, before he ſhall enter upon the duties of his office, ſhall, jointly and ſeverally, with two ſureties, to be approved in Common-Council, become bound to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds,---with condition thereunder written, That if he ſhall in all things well and faithfully perform all and ſingular the duties required of him as a Clerk of the market, by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, paſſed the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, entituled "An ordinance for "the regulation of the market held in Second-ſtreet, in the ci- "ty of Philadelphia, on the third and ſixth days of the week, "called Tueſdays and Fridays;" and do, and ſhall well and truly pay to the Treaſurer of the ſaid Corporation for the time being, all and ſingular the monies received by him for the rents of the ſtalls in the ſaid market, deducting only thereout Two and an Half per Centum for collecting and paying the ſame; then this obligation ſhall be void, otherwiſe it ſhall be and remain in full force and virtue.

11. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Mayor or the ſeveral Aldermen, before whom any of the penalties or forfeitures hereby inflicted ſhall be recovered, ſhall receive and retain one equal moiety of all and every the ſums of money by them ſo adjudged and recovered; and ſhall once in every three months render an account thereof, and of the perſons from whom the ſame ſhall be ſeverally recovered and received, and pay the amount thereof to the Treaſurer of the Corporation.

12. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforſaid, That if any butcher or other perſon ſhall ſell, or offer for ſale, in either of the markets of this city, any meat which has been blown, every ſuch butcher or other perſon ſhall pay a fine of Four Dollars, to be recovered, with coſts, by any perſon, in the manner and for the uſes herein before mentioned.

13. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this ordinance ſhall take effect on the firſt day of September next.

Signed, by Order of the Board,
SAMUEL POWEL, Mayor.

Enacted and paſſed into an Ordinance, at Philadelphia, the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.
ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 14, 1789.

In committee of the whole. The firſt article of the report being read, Mr. Gerry roſe and objected to the ſentence, "Government being intended for the benefit of the people."

After conſiderable debate this queſtion was put and carried.

Second amendment: From art. 1, ſec. 2, par. 3, ſtrike out all between the word "direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof, inſert "after the firſt enumeration there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be leſs than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and ſeventy-five; but each ſtate ſhall always have at leaſt one repreſentative."

Mr. Vining propoſed, after the words, "one hundred and ſeventy-five," to inſert theſe words, "that where the number of inhabitants of any particular ſtate amounts to 45000, they ſhall be entitled to two repreſentatives." This was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Ames moved, that the word "thirty" ſhould be ſtruck out, and forty inſerted, ſo that the ratio of repreſentation ſhould be one for forty thouſand. This motion he ſupported by a lengthy ſpeech: many other gentlemen alſo ſpoke on the ſubject.

The motion for ſtriking out 30000, in order to inſert 40000, was negatived.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that the words "one hundred and ſeventy-five" ſhould be ſtruck out, and two hundred inſerted.

Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Sherman, Madiſon, Laurence, Gerry, Livermore, Page, Tucker, and Stone, ſeverally ſpoke upon this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative---The paragraph as amended was agreed to by the committee.

The third amendment is "art. 1, ſec. 2, par. 3---Strike out all between the words "direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof, inſert "but no law varying the compenſation ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened. The members."

This clauſe was debated for a ſhort time, and then the queſtion being taken, it was carried.

Mr. Leonard had leave of abſence for one month.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 15, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on amendments to the conſtitution, the fourth amendment under conſideration; viz. art. 1, ſec. 9, between par. 2 and 3 inſert "no religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

Mr. Sylveſter ſaid he doubted the propriety of the mode of expreſſion uſed in his paragraph; he thought it was liable to a conſtruction different from what was intended by the committee.

Mr. Sherman. It appears to me beſt that this article ſhould be omitted entirely: Congreſs has no power to make any religious eſtabliſhments; it is therefore unneceſſary.

Meſſrs. Carroll, Huntington, Madiſon, and Livermore made ſome obſervations: The laſt propoſed that the words ſhould be ſtruck out, to ſubſtitute theſe words, "Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conſcience.

The queſtion on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and of the rights of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to government for the redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to ſtrike out the words "aſſemble and;" this is a ſelf evident, unalienable right of the people, ſaid he, and it does appear to me below the dignity of this houſe, to inſert ſuch things in the conſtitution. The right will be as fully recognized if the words are ſtruck out, as if they were retained: for if the people may converſe, they muſt meet for the purpoſe.

This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page, Mr. Vining and Mr. Hartley; and the queſtion being taken it was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to inſert theſe words, to inſtruct their repreſentatives. This produced a long debate---Speakers---Meſſrs. Hartley, Page, Clymer, Sherman, Jackſon, Gerry, Madiſon, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Livermore, Sedgwick, Ames, and Wadſworth.

The queſtion on the motion being at length taken, it was negatived by a large majority; and then the committee agreed to the amendment in its original form.

The committee roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs.

Mr. Ames introduced a motion, that all queſtions on amendments ſhould be determined in committee by two thirds of the members. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 17, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

The 6th and 7th amendments were agreed to without alteration.

In the 8th, on motion of Mr. Laurence, after the words "nor ſhall" theſe words were inſerted, "in any criminal caſes." The 9th was adopted without alteration. In the 10th, on motion of Mr. Benſon, after the words "and effects," theſe words were inſerted, "againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures." 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th were agreed to in their original form. The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 18, 1789.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the poſt-office, brought in a reſolve, which, with the preamble, was to the following effect, that as the ſhortneſs of the time previous to the adjournment would not admit of making the neceſſary arrangements, therefore reſolved, that the poſt maſter-general be directed to continue the poſt-office upon the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs, and that he be authoriſed to make the neceſſary contracts, &c.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the ſubject of amendments, to this purport, that ſuch amendments to the conſtitution of the United States as have been propoſed by the different ſtates, which are not in the report of the ſelect committee, be referred to a committee of the whole houſe; and that thoſe, with the amendments propoſed by that committee, be included in one report. This motion was introduced by a lengthy ſpeech upon the ſubject of amendments at large, and was ſeconded by Mr. Sumpter; this brought on a warm debate, which continued till near one o'clock; when the queſtion being called for from various parts of the Houſe, the Ayes and Noes were required by Mr. Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previous queſtion, and the Ayes and Noes were then required upon that alſo; this occaſioned a further debate; at length the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the Ayes and Noes on---ſhall the main queſtion be put?

Noes, Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimmons, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Laurence, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (S. C.) Smith (M.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 34.

Ayes, Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Page, Parker, Van Renſſelaer, Sherman, Stone, Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker. 16.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the ſelect committee.

The five remaining amendments were agreed to by the committee, with ſome little variation. They then roſe, and the chairman reported their proceedings, which it was ordered ſhould lie on the table for the conſideration of the members.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Houſe that they had concurred, with one amendment, in the bill to provide for the neceſſary expences attending negociations and treating with the Indian tribes, &c.

The propoſed amendment is, to ſtrike out "forty," and inſert "twenty," which would make the proviſion for the expences twenty thouſand inſtead of forty thouſand dollars.

Mr. Tucker preſented a number of papers, containing ſeventeen propoſed amendments to the conſtitution; which were read and laid on the table.

The committee on the ſubject of the diſputed election of the members from New-Jerſey brought in a report, containing a ſtate of facts reſpecting ſaid election, which was read, and then the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 19, 1789.

Took up the bill to provide for the neceſſary expences attending negociations and treating with the Indian tribes, as ſent from the Senate yeſterday, and concurred with their amendment.

The Houſe then went into conſideration of the report of the committee on the ſubject of amendments.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was agreed to propoſe to the ſtate legiſlatures theſe amendments, by way of ſupplementary propoſitions to the original conſtitution, and not have them incorporated in that inſtrument as had been agreed to in the committee of the whole Houſe----

But not having time to go through the whole, the Houſe adjourned.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yellowiſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. † PETER VANSANT.

NEWBURY-PORT, Auguſt 12.

Is it not ſurpriſing, that, after all the patriotic eloquence which has been employed upon the ſubject, the public ſhould ſtill prefer many foreign manufactures to their own? For inſtance---linen may be had of the Scotch and Iriſh people who manufacture it, back in the country, at three quarters the price of that we import, and yet thoſe hardy and induſtrious people are ſuffered to want employ, while we are wearing that of foreign make, at twenty-five per cent. higher price! ! !

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Auguſt 11.

The thermometer ſtood yeſterday at two o'clock, in the ſhade, at 92 degrees above o, which is but 6 degrees below blood heat; and in the ſun, at the ſame time, at 109½, which is but two degrees below fever heat.

Late accounts from Cuba inform, that the port of Havanna is open for the importation of ſlaves in veſſels of all nations, and that the ports of Principe and St. Jago were alſo to be opened for the ſame purpoſe in a few days, under certain reſtrictions, the purport of which were daily expected to be anounced by a proclamation at the Havanna. This ſtep is taken to encourage two merchants of Liverpool, who have promiſed to give Spain a monopoly of the ſlave trade, if Great-Britain throws it up.

To our knowledge of America, a large and valuable addition may ſoon be expected, for ſeveral of the inhabitants of Canada had the ſpirit, about two years ſince, to ſend, at their own expence, different perſons to traverſe that vaſt continent, from the river St. Lawrence weſtward to the oppoſite ſhore.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 20.

Upwards of twenty perſons fell unhappy victims to the heat of laſt week; and it is ſaid, that as many of them died by over labouring as by drinking cold water. Raw rum has been found exceedingly pernicious in this extreme heat;---a man who was ſeen intoxicated but a few moments before, ſuddenly fell on one of thoſe days---and the cry was---"Poor fellow! he has certainly drank too much cold wrter!" Cold water has however been inſtantaneouſly fatal in ſeveral inſtances.

Auguſt 22. Yeſterday the Preſident of the United States was pleaſed to appoint Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, Eſquires, to be Commiſſioners for negociating a treaty with the ſouthern Indians, in addition to Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; appointed for that purpoſe on Thurſday laſt. And the Senate of the United States, taking the ſame into conſideration, have been pleaſed to adviſe and conſent thereto.

The Preſident of the United States will this day, at 11 o'clock, meet the Senate in their chamber of Congreſs, to confer with them upon the important ſubject of the approaching negociations and treaties with the ſouthern Indians; and to make the neceſſary previous arrangements of that buſineſs. This intention was announced to the Senate by meſſage on Thurſday laſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 26.*

We have the pleaſure of informing our readers that on Monday laſt the oath and affirmation to the conſtitution of the United States was taken by every member of the Legiſlatue of this ſtate. This event, it is expected, will extinguiſh party ſpirit in Pennſylvania, eſpecially as it inſures us a Convention to alter our ſtate government. The two parties which have divided Pennſylvaina for thirteen years, took their riſe with the preſent conſtitution, and they can never ceaſe, till the PEOPLE exerciſe their right of amending it.

We hear that ſeveral Grand Juries have ſigned petitions to the Legiſlature for calling a State Convention. Every freeman knows the reſpectability and independency that belongs to thoſe bodies, which may be conſidered perhaps as the trueſt repreſentatives of the ſenſe of a county. To the honor of the two leaſt populous counties in the ſtate (Huntingdon and Luzerne) they have given the moſt unequivocal proofs of their readineſs to change the ſtate conſtitution, although it *unduly* gives them equal power in the Executive Council and in the Council of Cenſors, with Cheſter, Lancaſter and York, each of which has ſeven times their population. This frank deportment proves that the people of Pennſylvania underſtand and love *equal liberty*.

A correſpondent is well pleaſed that the affair of *the milage and the Door-keepers wages* has occured in the proceedings of Congreſs. It appears that one Houſe has already made conſiderable alterations in that matter in favor of œconomy, and there is no doubt the other will do the ſame, ſo that it will yet be right. From evil good will ariſe; for the people have ſpoken their minds, about expence and money, upon this occaſion, with ſuch freedom, that it will always be remembered by the two Houſes, when money matters are before them, and many a ſaving will thereby ariſe to the United States.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, dated Auguſt 21, to his friend in this city.

"I am ſorry to hear that any part of the conduct of our Houſe ſhould not meet with the approbation of our conſtituents. The allowance of Six Dollars a day to a Delegate is no more than the ſum given for many years by the ſtate of Pennſylvania to her Delegates, and is leſs than was given, under the old confederation, by all the other ſtates, except New-Jerſey. Maſſachuſetts gave her Delegates a Guinea a day, and paid all their expences of board, &c. beſides. Virginia and South-Carolina gave Half a Joe a day to their Delegates. Had we ſtruck a medium from the guides which the ſtates have left us, our wages would have been nearer Seven than Six Dollars a day. The ſums granted by the ſtates to their Delegates were paid during the *whole* year, whereas the ſum voted for us will be paid only *two or three months* in the year. This will make an immenſe difference in favor of the preſent government in point of expence. Our conſtituents, in complaining, forget the ſacrifices we make of domeſtic happineſs, time, and even health, to their ſervice. They forget too the difficulties and labor of our preſent arduous employment, or they would not begrudge the wages of a head clerk in a compting-houſe, or of a tide-water in the ſervice of the United States. If that policy ſhould govern which you ſpeak of in your letter, you can never expect men of ſmall fortunes to accept of ſeats in Congreſs, and many ſuch poſſeſs eminent talents for public life. On the contrary, your government will be adminiſtred only by a few ariſtocratic nabobs, *who* can afford to live without wages upon the income of large eſtates. Should this be the caſe, then farewel to the liberties of our country. Thoſe, who complain of the ſalaries of the Clerks and Door-keepes, do not know that they hold very reſponſible offices. All the papers of Congreſs are committed to them, and they are obliged to attend the Houſe at all hours, in order to wait upon committees. Such men ſhould ſurely be placed above temptation. I hope Pennſylvania, which took the lead in an early and unequivocal attachment to the fœderal conſtitution, will not ſet an example of *parſimony* to the other ſtates, and thereby betray the government into the hands of a few rich and idle men, who, in a little while, will neither know nor care for their more numerous fellow-citizens in midling or indigent circumſtances."

We heartily congratulate our country friends upon their having ſecured the late BOUNTIFUL GIFT OF PROVIDENCE in their abundant harveſt, and we hope that they will induſtrioufly purſue the good work of huſbandry in ſowing yet larger and yet better cultivated fields in the approaching ſeed-time.

It is with pleaſure we obſerve ſocieties eſtabliſhed in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, for the purpoſe of encouraging agriculture and domeſtic manufactures. Similar ſocieties in every county of the ſtate, well ſupported, would greatly tend to promote the proſperity and preſerve the liberties of this country. Agriculture and an attention to ſuch manufactures, the principal part, or the whole of which can be made in our own families, are objects of great importance to this country, in a political and moral view.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton (S. C.) dated Auguſt 10.

"On Thurſday evening, the 5th inſtant, the ſchooner Hermitage, Andrew Marſhall, commander, arrived here from New-Providence, and on the ſucceeding day, the ſchooner Swift arrived from the ſame place, with letters to ſome gentlemen here, adviſing that Marſhall had eſcaped at midnight from New-Providence, with the veſſel and cargo, without either ſigning bills of lading or clearing out at the cuſtom-houſe. On the 6th inſtant Marſhall was applied to by a gentleman, who is attorney for a houſe in New-Providence, for payment of a ſum of money, owing by him: he agreed to give a bill of ſale on the veſſel, which was accordingly executed, and the ſame day made an entry of the veſſel and cargo at the cuſtom-houſe, and was to have diſcharged the cargo next morning.---But between the hours of ten and eleven at night, he clandeſtinely ſet off with the veſſel and cargo, and got as far as the north breakers, next to Sullivan's Iſland, where the veſſel got aground, and was boarded by a boat that was ſent in purſuit of her, in a very ſhort time afterwards, when Marſhall was ſecured. Every effort was uſed to get the veſſel off without effect, being obliged to abandon her about ſix in the morning, and ſhe ſoon afterwards went to pieces. Marſhall, with the crew, were brought up to town, and after examination, he was committed to priſon, where he remains for trial.

*** *The Piece ſigned* Detector, *in anſwer to* Spectatorum, *in our laſt, came to hand too late for this week, but will be inſerted in our next.*

An ACT *to eſtabliſh an* Executive Department, *to be denominated the* Department of War.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on, or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the Conſtitution, relative to military commiſſions, or to the land or naval forces, ſhips, or warlike ſtores of the United States, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting military or naval affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department, or relative to the granting of lands to perſons entitled thereto, for military ſervices rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: And furthermore, That the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall from time to time order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books, and papers, appertaining to the ſaid department.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall, forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of war, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 7, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of* Light-Houſes, Beacons, Buoys *and* Public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Cougreſs aſſembled, That all expences which ſhall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven ſundred and eighty-nine, in the neceſſary ſupport, maintainance and repairs of all light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers, erected, placed or ſunk before the paſſing of this act, at the entrance of, or in any bay, inlet, harbour or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof eaſy and ſafe, ſhall be defrayed out of the Treaſury of the United States: Provided nevertheleſs, That none of the ſaid expences ſhall continue to be ſo defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch light-houſes, beacons, buoys public piers, ſhall in the mean time be ceded to, and veſted in the United States, by the ſtate or ſtates reſpectively in which the ſame may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the juriſdiction of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That a light-houſe ſhall be erected near the entrance of the Cheſapeake-bay, at ſuch place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforeſaid, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to provide by contracts, which ſhall be approved by the Preſident of the Unitied States, for building a light-houſe near the entrance of Cheſapeake-bay, and for rebuilding, when neceſſary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers in the ſeveral ſtates, and for furniſhing the ſame with all neceſſary ſupplies, and alſo to agree for the ſalaries, wages or hire of the perſon or perſons appointed by the Preſident, for the ſuperintendance and care of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That all Pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours and ports of the United States, ſhall continue to be regulated in conformity with the exiſting laws of the ſtates reſpectively wherein ſuch Pilots may be, or with ſuch laws as the ſtates may reſpectively hereafter enact for the purpoſe, until further legiſlative proviſion ſhall be made by Congreſs.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 7, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States*

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good ſaw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a griſt mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and ſee the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, ſen. living on the premiſes, near the ſaid tavern; the new Lancaſter road runs through ſaid land. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Fifth-ſtreet 36 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet; bounded on the ſouth and weſt by ground of Frederick Sickle, on the north by ground of the heirs of Frederick Sent, deceaſed, and on the eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to -----: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Ludwig Karcher, by
JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------A Lot or Piece of Grouud, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of a certain 45 feet lane called Meadow lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing that breadth, on a parallel line, ſouth, 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Cohocſin creek; bounded on the north by the weſt end of four lots of ground, adjoining Pool's Bridge, (now or late belonging to John Clifton) weſtward by ground of William Pidgeon and wife; ſubject to---

Alſo---Two certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuages, and Lots of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Delaware Front ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane or ſtreet 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot and meſſuage now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in tenure of George Heyl; ſubject to ----: Taken in execution, as the property of Zacharias Endres, and to be ſold, by
JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing about ſeven acres, bounded on the eaſt by the Glouceſter road, on the weſt and north by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; and on the ſouth by Hezekiah Williams's ground.

And alſo, a piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing aforeſaid, containing about 7 acres; bounded on the eaſt by Glouceſter road aforeſaid, on the north by William Zanes's ground, on the ſouth by a lane or road called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and on the weſt by Samuel Wetherill's ground; taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns and Thomas Johns, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, (formerly called the City-Tavern) in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, alſo, two two-ſtory frame meſſuages, and a large bake oven, for carrying on the baking buſineſs, with two lots or pieces of ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet, between Water and Front-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia: containing in front on Queen-ſtreet about 43 feet and 3 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground late of Andrew Hannis, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Margaret Duncan's ground, on the weſt by ground of Philip Flick, and on the north by Queen-ſtree aforeſaid; ſubject to ———. Taken in execution as the property of William Fullerton, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, at 7 o,clock in the evening, three contiguous tracts, pieces or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia: One of them beginning at a ſmall walnut, in the line of William Allen's land; thence by the ſame north 22½ degrees eaſt 63 perches to a ſtone; thence further by the ſame and John Naglee's land ſouth 67½ degrees eaſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to a ſtone in the road; thence ſouth 22½ weſt 63 perches to a corner marked black walnut-tree; thence by the ſaid William Allen's land north 67½ deg. weſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to the place of beginning; containing 20 acres, more or leſs.

One other of ſaid tracts beginning at a poſt, a corner of John Juſtice's land, thence extending by the ſame and the road leading to Fair-hill, ſouth 68 deg. eaſt 200 perches to a marked black oak; thence by land of John Naglee, north 51 deg. eaſt 50 perches to a poſt in the line of the other land of the ſaid John Naglee; thence by the ſame and William Shute's land, north 70 deg. weſt 224 perches to a poſt; thence by ------- Juſtice's land, ſouth 20½ deg. weſt 36 perches and 7-10ths to the place of beginning, containining 51¼ acres of land, more or leſs.

On this tract is a ſmall but elegant ſtone-houſe, ſtone-kitchen, ice-houſe, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, root-houſe, barrack-houſe, &c. a great variety and quantity of elegant fruit trees, and two large bearing orchards.

The other of ſaid tracts beginning at a ſtone ſet for a corner of ſaid Bond's land; thence ſouth 70 deg. eaſt 73 perches and 7-10ths, to a corner ſtone; thence ſouth 23 deg. weſt 34 perches and 2-10th, to a corner ſtone in the line of Tench Francis's land; thence by the ſaid line ſouth 70 degrees eaſt 147½ perches to a corner ſtone in the ſaid line; thence by land of ſaid John Naglee, north 26½ deg. weſt 78 perches and 8 10ths to another corner ſtone; thence by the line of the ſaid Thomas Bond's other land, weſt-northweſt 162 deg. and 8-10ths to a corner ſtone in the middle of the road leading from Fair Hill to the Falls of Schuylkill; thence by the ſaid Bond's other land ſouth 18½ deg. weſt 26 perches and 9 10ths to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres and 115 perches, excluſive of ſaid road; taken in execution, as the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be oxpoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackſon, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the eſtate of George Jacobs, and to be ſold, by
§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

And Provided, That no action or profecution ſhall be maintained in any caſe under this act, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been commenced within three years next after the penalty or forfeiture was incurred.

And be it further enacted, That all ſhips, veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall be condemned by virtue of this act, ſhall be ſold by the proper officer of the court in which ſuch condemnation ſhall be had, to the higheſt bidder at public auction, by order of ſuch court, and at ſuch place as the court may appoint, giving at leaſt fifteen days notice (except in caſe of periſhable goods) in one or more public newſpapers of the place where ſuch ſale ſhall be, or if no paper is publiſhed in ſuch place, in one or more of the papers publiſhed in the neareſt place thereto.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwiſe appropriated) ſhall, after deducting all proper coſts and charges, be diſpoſed of as follows: One moiety ſhall be for the uſe of the United States, and paid into the treaſury thereof; the other moiety ſhall be divided into three equal parts, and paid to the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor of the diſtrict wherein the ſame ſhall have been incurred; and in ſuch diſtricts where only two of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be equally divided between them; and in ſuch diſtricts where only one of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be given to ſuch officer: Provided nevertheleſs, That in all caſes where ſuch penalties, fines, and forfeitures, ſhall be recovered in purſuance of information given to ſuch collector by any perſon, other than the ſaid naval-officer and ſurveyor, the one half of ſuch moiety ſhall be given to the informer, and the remainder thereof ſhall be diſpoſed of between the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, in manner and form as above limited and expreſſed.

And whereas The States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, and North-Carolina, have not as yet ratified the preſent conſtitution of the Uni ted States, by reaſon whereof this act doth not extend to the collecting of duties within either of the ſaid two States, and it is thereby become neceſſary that the following proviſion with reſpect to goods, wares or merchandize imported from either of the ſaid two States ſhould for the preſent take place;

Be it therefore further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, not of their own growth or manufacture, which ſhall be imported from either of the two States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, or North-Carolina, into any other port or place within the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace, ſhall be ſubject to the like duties, ſeizures and forfeitures, as goods, wares or merchandize, imported from any ſtate or country without the ſaid limits.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, ſubject to the payment of duties, ſhall be brought into the United States in any other manner than by ſea, nor in any ſhip or veſſel leſs than thirty tons burthen, except within the diſtrict of Louiſville, and except alſo in ſuch veſſels as are now actually on their voyages; nor ſhall be landed, or unladen, at any other place than is by this act directed, under the penalty of ſeizure and forfeiture of all ſuch veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, brought in, landed or unladen in any other manner. And all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the United States by land, contrary to this act, ſhall be forfeited, together with the carriages, horſes and oxen, that ſhall be employed in conveying the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July 31, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11*th*, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, is of a ſandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitiſh woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue ſtriped cotton trowſers, calf-ſkin ſhoes almoſt new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1789. † HENRY SCHEET.

*** Notice is hereby given, That there will be a meeting of the *Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*, on TUESDAY, the 6th of *October* next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, *Secretary.*

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Griffith, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland, there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple-trees, alſo a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of ſale will be made known and attendance given on the premiſes, by ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER, and) Executors.
Aug. 10. JOSEPH HAIGHT,)

Philadelphia, July 31, 1789.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, (if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale) at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of *Robert Irwin*, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, the ſign of the White Horſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Zane-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet or thereabouts, and in length or depth about 130 feet, be the ſame more or leſs; there are erected thereon a brick kitchen, about 16 feet in front, and 18 or 19 feet in depth; a frame kitchen adjoining thereto, and frame ſtables. Alſo two other lots, (which, from their ſituation, cannot be divided) nearly oppoſite the former, one containing in front on Zane-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; the other at the foot of the latter, containing alſo 20 feet in front, and in length or depth 40 feet alſo; the firſt deſcribed lot with the brick kitchen thereon is ſubject to the payment of £6 per annum to Joſeph Potts, and the back lot laſt deſcribed ſubject to the payment of 40*ſ.* to William Shipley; the ſecond deſcribed lot is clear of ground rent. The premiſes will be ſhewn by either of the ſubſcribers to any perſon applying.

Any one inclining to purchaſe all or either of the ſaid lots may know the terms before the day of ſale, by applying to

DAVID EVERHART, or) *Adminiſtrators of John*
GEORGE BIGLER,) *Bigler, deceaſed.*

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable Plantation, ſituate in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and two from the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, containing 150 acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below and three above, ſtone kitchen, a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, with one ſtory above for grain, done in the beſt manner, a large frame barn, ſufficient to hold all the grain, a ſtone ſhed 50 feet long and 18 feet wide, two ſtories high, done off for horſes and cows in the beſt manner; 300 grafted apple-trees of the beſt kind, maydukes, plumb-trees and 100 cherry-trees, 20 acres of watered meadow, and 60 acres of good woodland, the plough-land as good as any in the county, all in good repair.

Likewiſe to be ſold, another valuable Plantation, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing 130 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log kitchen and log barn, a good well of water near the door, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, 15 acres of watered meadow, and ten acres more can be made and watered, and 50 acres of good woodland; there are two ſtreams of water running thro' the land, ſufficient for a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, with twenty feet fall; this place joins Dr. Bernard Vanleer's land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Reading Forge, or to ALEXANDER CLAY, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

WHEREAS Mary Fenemore, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board. This is to forewarn any perſon to credit her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ABRAHAM FENEMORE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1789. ‡

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

TO BE SOLD BY
Henry Drinker,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

A variety of Iron Caſtings;

CONSISTING of pots, from one to eight gallons, kettles of ſeveral ſizes, Dutch ovens round and oval, ſkillets, ſtew pans, tea-kettles, bake plates, cart boxes, faſh weights, ſcale weights, fan cogs, branding irons for flour, No. 2, 196, &c. As he propoſes to decline the manufacturing many of the above articles in future, the ſtock on hand of ſuch, which is conſiderable, and in general neat patterns and well made, will be ſold in quantities, at low rates. He purpoſes to keep a ſupply of Pot-Aſh Kettles, and Kettles of a proper form and ſize for the making of ſugar from the Maple Tree; forge hammers, run from an air furnace, and the metal carefully tempered for this uſe, and may be generally had of him, and rollers for ſlitting mills are caſt with like care at ſaid furnace.

A quantity of low priced Iriſh linens, and a variety of Printed Linens and Linen Handkerchiefs; alſo Live Feathers, and a late Importation of Quills, ſuited for ſchools and compting-houſes, to be ſold at ſame place.

The Mount Clare Mills

(Situate within two miles of Baltimore town, and have water carriage for ſmall veſſels to the mill door)

ARE now in excellent order, and will be let, or grind by the year for any perſon that will contract for a quantity, either for a certain ſum per hundred buſhels, or for a portion of the grain, as may be agreed upon by the parties. Any perſons inclining to contract may apply to THOMAS BROWN, who lives at the mills, and has the management of them.

Propoſals by letter, directed to Thomas Brown, will be attended to. †

Baltimore county, Maryland, July, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, two boys, one a Negroe named CUFF, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, limps with his left leg, owing to a cut with an axe, which appears by a conſiderable ſcar on his ancle. The other a white boy, named Jacob Embley, about 15 years of age, ſandy complexion, 5 feet high, pretty well ſet. They took with them when they went away, two hats, one a fur, the other wool, one deep blue coat pretty much worn, three jackets, one of white linen, three ſhirts home made, two pair of tow trowſers, one ditto ſtriped, two cotton handkerchiefs, one blue and white, the other red and white, a new tow frock, two pair of half worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by SAMUEL WESCOTT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them away at their peril. §

WHEREAS I, *Jane Graham*, of the townſhip of Honeybrook, and county of Cheſter, did, by an inſtrument of writing given under my hand and ſeal, conſtitute my ſon Jared Graham to be my whole and ſole Attorney at law. I do hereby make known unto all perſons that I do revoke and diſannul ſaid power of attorney, and do utterly diſallow ſaid Jared Graham further to act in my name or on my behalf, or to commence any ſuit, to receive, or pay or diſcharge any debt on my account, and to deſiſt in proſecution of any ſuit already commenced. And I do hereby diſcharge all perſons to pay any debt due to me unto ſaid Jared Graham after the date hereof, as witneſs my hand and ſeal.

June 20, 1789. JANE GRAHAM, *(Seal)*

N. B. All perſons are hereby diſcharged to treſpaſs or remove property from the ſubſcriber's premiſes at their peril. ‡

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A few hogſheads of excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

John & Joſeph Clark,

At their Store in *Water-ſtreet*, thirteen doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogſheads,
Weſt-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogſheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Alſpice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raiſins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in cheſts,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in caſks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Copperas, Gin in caſes and pipes, &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.